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Kartika 24, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 15, 1957/
Kartika 24, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

खनिज तथा वन सम्पदा को ढोने के लिए रेलवे लाइन

*21. **श्री सुभाष आहुजा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार के बीच आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में खनिज तथा वन सम्पदा को ढोने के लिए रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में खनिज तथा वनसम्पदा के विकास एवं परिवहन के लिए रेल सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के उद्देश्य से,

अभी हाल में, निम्नलिखित रेलव लाइनों के बारे में सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं —

1. मिचघिुरी–जंयत (अंशत बिहार में)	इस परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए मंजूरी प्राप्त हो गई हैं ।
2. रांची–लोहारडागा कोरबा	सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया गया है किन्तु संसाधनों की कमी तथा यातायात की सीमित सम्भावनाओं के कारण इस परियोजना पर निर्माणकार्य शुरू नहीं किया जा सका ।
3. ढल्ली-राजहरा-जगदलपुर	सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।
4. हिरदागढ-दमुआ	इस परियोजना को अनुमोदित कर दिया गया था और इसे निर्माणार्थ 1975–76 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया था । अभी हाल में जो यातायात सम्बन्धी अनुमान लगाया गया उससे पता लगा कि यह परियोजना वित्तीय दष्टि से अर्थक्षम न होगी । निर्माण शुरू करने के प्रश्न पर अन्य मत्रालयों के साथ मिलकर विचार किया जा रहा है ।
5. बरवाडीह से चिरिमिरी तक एक नई रेलवे लाईन के लिए सर्वेक्षण ।	बरवाडीह से करौंजी तक (154 कि०मी०) एक लाइन के निर्माण के लिए प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण शुरू करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री सुभाष ग्राहूजा पिछले तीस सालों से ग्रादिवासी तथा पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में एक भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं बिछी हैं जबकि हमारी पुरानी सरकार ग्रादिवासी तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के प्रति सहानुभूति के नाम से बहुत से ग्राश्वासन भी देती रही है । हमारी इस सरकार ने भी यह ग्राश्वासन दिया था कि हम पिछड़े हुए ग्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के काम को शुरू करेंगे ग्रौर नई रेलें चलाएंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारी सरकार ने जो पांचवीं परियोजनाएं स्वीकार की हैं उस में इस काम के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि की व्यवस्था की है, उस में कितने मील रेलवे लाइन सरकार बिछाएगी तथा उससे कितने ग्रामीण ग्रादिवासी भाइयों को फायदा हागा ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : मैंने सभा पटल पर जो विवरण रखा है उस में पूरी तफ्सील दी गई है। उससे माननीय सदस्य को पता चलेगा कि पहली सरकार के मुकाबले में हम लोग ज्यादा तेजी से काम कर रहे हैं। विशेषत: उनकी जानकारी के लिए मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि बरवाडीह से चिरिमिरी तक एक नई रेलवे लाइन के लिए हम लोगों ने सर्वेक्षण करने का फैसला कर दिया है —

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : फाइनल लोकेशन सर्वे है या वैसा ही सर्वे हैं यह बता दें ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : यह जो सर्वेक्षण करने का फैसला किया गया है यह हमारा पक्का फैसला है । सात तारीख को बंगलौर में कंसलटेटिव कमेटो की जो मीटिंग हुई थी उस वक्त भी माननीय सदस्यों ने यह सवाल उपस्थित किया था ग्रौर उस वक्त जो जवाब दिया गया था वही जवाब ग्रब दिया गया है। यह हमारा पक्का फैसला है । हम समझते हैं कि सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद उसको ग्रमल में लाने में किसी प्रकार की तकलीफ नहीं होगी ।

श्री सुभाष ग्राहूजा : बरवाडीह से चिरिमिरी तक नई रेलवे लाइन के सर्वेक्षण की बात जो मंत्री महोदय ने कही है मैं समझता हूं कि उसकी कोई ग्रावश्यकता नहीं थी क्योंकि वहां पांच करोड़ रुपया पहले ही खर्च हो चुका है तथा कुछ स्टेशन भी बनाए जा चुके है ग्रौर कुछ ग्रर्थ वर्क भी किया गया है । वहां पर कुछ पिल्लर भी खड़े किये गये हैं । वहां सर्वेक्षण की क्या ग्रावश्यकता है ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : माननीय सदस्य को थोड़ा सा मैं पुराना इतिहास इसका बता देना चाहता हूं । बरवारडीह से चिरिमिरी तक की रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण करने का निर्णय 1945 में लिया गया था । सर्वेक्षण पूरा होने के बाद शुरू की चालीस मील रेलवे लाइन का काम भी हुग्रा नासका से सरनाडीह तक । उसकी सैंकशन 1947 में दी गई । थोड़ा सा काम होने के बाद 1950 में ग्रार्थिक साधनों की कमी होने की वजह से यह काम रुक गया था । लेकिन 1948 में बिजुरी से सरनाडीह वाया विश्रामपुर कोल फील्ड्ज का सर्वेक्षण सैंकशन किया गया । 1956 में नया सर्वेक्षण किया गया । सैन्ट्रल इंडिया कोल फील्ड्स से कोयले के यातायात के लिए योजना का सर्वेक्षण किया गया । इस योजना की सैंकशन 1958 में हुई ग्रौर यातायात 1962 में शुरू हो गया । लेकिन उसके बाद ग्रब मांग यह ग्राई है कि उसको ग्रौर ग्रागे बढ़ाया जाए । हम लोगों को भी नया सर्वेक्षण करना था । पहली सरकार की वित्तीय परिस्थिति खराब थी इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट ग्राई थी लेकिन ग्रभी ग्रच्छी है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद कुछ तरक्की हो पाएगी । नई रेलवे लाइन बनने के बाद भी शायद सैन्ट्रल इंडिया कोल फील्ड्ज का जो यातायात है जो वैस्ट की तरफ से होता है उसको तो कोई उसका फायदा नहीं होगा, नई लाइन बनने के बाद इस योजना से सैंट्रल इंडिया कोल फील्ड्ज के पश्चिमी हलके की ग्रोर होने वाले यातायात को मदद नहीं होगी, लेकिन बंगाल, बिहार के कोल के यातायात में जरूर मदद होगी ग्रौर हम भी जरूर उसमें दिलचस्पी लेना चाहते हैं चूंकि इस से यातायात बढ़ाने में काफी मदद होगी ।

DR. B. N. SINGH: In reply to a question earlier about connecting Hazaribagh with a rail link, the hon. minister said that a survey has been sanctioned. There have been four surveys alrady in Hazaribagh. It is a divisional headquarters town full of forests and minerals. It is also an adivasi area. May I know as to when the survey will be completed and the work will be started?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have repeatedly stated that even after the survey is completed and the final location also is completed, we have to await clearance from the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has fixed certain priorities. Even in respect of the 25 lines which we have already submitted to the Planning Commission, because of lack of adequate funds as they visualise them, the clearance has not come. I would like hon. members to realise that with the fullest sympathy of the Railway Minister for the new lines to be taken up in backward areas and adivasi areas, if we do not get the final clearance from the Planning Commission, we are helpless. But we will constantly pursue the matter with the Planning Commission so that the matter can be adequately settled.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री से मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रान्त है और जब राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने इस का निर्माण किया था तो अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा था कि इसमें यातायात बहुत कम रहेगा इसलिए इस प्रदेश को बनाया तो जाय लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देते हुए यातायात के साधनों का विकास करे। इन को देखते हुए क्या आप इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि जिन जिन रेलवे लाइनों का मध्य प्रदेश में सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है, जैसे कि सिंगरौली के कोल फील्डस में देश के सबसे विशाल कोयले के भंडार मिले हैं और वहां वन सम्पदा भी बहुत है अतः उसे देश के दूसरे भागों तक पहुंचाने के लिए सिंगरौली से रीवा होते हुए सतना तक की रेलवे लाइन बहुत आवश्यक है। इसके बगैर न तो इस क्षेत्र का विकास हो सकता है और न राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से कोयले का उपयोग हो सकता है जो सिंगरौली में सबसे बड़ा कोयले का भंडार है। इसलिए जो सिंगरौली से रीवां होते हुए सतना तक की लाइन का 1973 में सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है लेकिन उसमें यह लिख दिया गया था कि शायद यातायात की सम्भावना कम है। लेकिन अब चूंकि इतना बड़ा भंडार मिल गया है कोयले का इसलिए यातायात लाभप्रद होगा इसको देखते हुए क्या मंत्री जी उस सबसे पिछड़े हुए इलाके में सिंगरौली से रीवां होते हुए सतना तक की रेलवे लाइन का काम प्रारम्भ करेंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते मान्यवर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि सिंगरौली कोल फील्ड का जो कुछ यातायात का तकाजा है उसको ध्यान में रख कर हम जरूर एक योजना की तरफ ध्यान देने वाले हैं, और जो मेरे पास जानकारी है उसके मुताबिक यह स्पष्टतया के साथ बताया गया है कि :

"It has, therefore, been decided to take up the construction work of this railway line at cost of Rs. 16.28 crores with an outlay of Rs. 3 crores in 1977-78.'

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : मंत्री जी को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The project was cleared as early as 1948. What is the additional necessity of having another survey? May I know further whether it is not a fact that the Planning Commission stands as a road block for clearance of this project?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I need not repeat what I said in Hindi. When certain surveys have been taken up and they are already cleared, sometimes additional difficulties regarding transport and traffic come up and fresh

surveys are made. On the basis of that if it is found that we should continue the construction work, it is continued. Here we reconsidered the entire problem and it is because of the sympathetic attitude we have ordered a fresh survey. I have already said in Hindi earlier that from Bijuri to Chirmani-Vishrampur, that work had already been completed. The demand is that the same should be extended futrher to Barwadi-Chirani-Karanji. We have been able to build the additional station. Because we had taken a favourable attitude, inspite of financial reservations, we ordered a survey. If the results of the survey are favourable we are likely to go to the Planning Commision for the clearance of the project.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I have been rising in my seat and you said you would give me time.

MR. SPEAKER: The next question is coming; I have already gone to the next question.

Unification of Railway Trade Unions

*22. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any move has so far been made by Government to unify the Railway Trade Unions; and

(b) if so, the results of such a move?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b): Following the Tripartite Indian Labour Conference held in may 1977, a Tripartite Committee was set up by the Labour Ministry to make recommendations regarding norms for the recognition of unions and *modus operandi* for evolving one union in one Industry. After the report is finalised, steps will be taken to facilitate unification of trade unions in railways.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the earlier government and the then railway board had pursued a policy of recognising two federations, AIRF and NFIR? The NFIR was sponsored by the INTUC. Has the government abandoned that idea of recognising both the unions as a matter of principle? What is the mechanism that the government proposes to evolve in the matter of determining a particular federation as the sole bargaining agent representing the interest of all categories of railwaymen in our country?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no question of either accepting or abandoning the past practices. According to the established schedule certain norms for the recognition of unions were laid down. Accordingly the previous government had already accepted recognition of two federations. As far as our government is concerned, we are committed to the policy of accepting the recommendations of the tripartite committee set up with the initiative of the labour ministry. I can assure the House that our ministry will be the first ministry to go in for the implementation of the recommendations of the tripartite committee. As far as recommendations are concerned, the recommendations have been finalised. I am told that only on 7 November the State labour ministers conference was held in Delhi and the recommendations of the tripartite committee have been placed before them. Since they have not formally come to us I cannot refer to the recommendations but informal reports on those recommendations have already appeared in the Press. I can only assure the House that whatever *modus operandi* is finalised by this committee and approved by the state labour conference, the railways, without any delay, without worrying what happened in the past, will adopt the new norms and I hope it will help in evolving a *modus operandi* in the matter of one union in one industry.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Is it a fact that the Railway Minister himself had initiated some negotiations with the

representives of the railwaymen over the six point demand on the basis on which the railwaymen of our country went on strike in 1974 and if so what is the progress in this respect?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I do not mind going off the question if you permit me. There are two aspects. If you ask me the question 'What has been the result regarding one union in one industry?', I am prepared to reply. As far as the 6-point charter of demands is concerned, that is altogether a different point.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, it arises.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Therefore, I will concentrate on the effort that I have made on one specific issue which is related to the question and that is, for formation of one union in one industry. There are already seminars organised by various unions and informally we have contacted a number of organisations. I am very happy to say that as far as the general principle is concerned, most of the unions are committed to the principle of evolving one union in one industry. Only the *modus operandi* might be different. But as far as the general principle is concerned, that is accepted. These are the informal efforts and we will formalise them after adopting the Report of the Indian Labour Conference.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I am indeed very happy that the hon. Railway Minister has changed his previous stand. There was an agitation of the All India loco running staff association and Prof. Dandavate, now the Railway Minister, was the champion of that category union. So also was Mr. George Fernandes who also championed this category union. It is a welcome change, I appreciate it. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would take into consideration all the category union which are existing in the railways but have not been recognised and whether their opinion will be considered while forming one union for the railways.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already clarified that. Whether the unions are recognised or unrecognised, the viewpoint of all the unions that exist in the railways at present will be taken note of while evolving one union in one industry.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या मंत्री महोदय के ज्ञान में यह बात है कि बाहर के राजनीतिक रेलवे यूनियनों के, और अन्य यूनियनों के भी, पदाधिकारी बनते हैं और उन यूनियनों को राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से हड़ताल आदि करने के लिए उकसाते रहते हैं और असंतोष पैदा करते हैं, यदि हां, तो क्या वह इस सिद्धांत को स्वीकार करेंगे कि रेलवे कर्मचारी ही यूनियनों के पदाधिकारी हो सकते है और वही उनकी मांगों को पेश करें, और बाहर के आदमियों को यूनियनों का पदाधिकारी न बनाया जाय ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : यह सुझाव भी चन्द लोगों की ओर से आया है कि यूनियनों में सिर्फ वही लोग पदाधिकारी आफिस बेयरर्ज, रहें, जो रेलवे के मुलाजिम कर्मचारी, हैं । उसके बारे में अभी सरकार ने अपनी राय नहीं बनाई है । जब यह नीति तय होगी, उस वक्त हम उस पर अमल करेंगे ।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: The hon. Minister has said that he is going to abide by the Tripartite Committee Report. But at the same time, he has said that he is going to take the viewpoint of all the organisations. Then, I would like to know whether he is going to go by the viewpoint of the organisations or by the Tripartite Committee Report.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member must be aware of the fact that even the so-called unrecognised unions are affiliated to certain Central trade union organisations. Their representatives were present in the Indian Labour Conference that was held at Delhi. With their consent and at the initiative of the Labour Ministry, the Tripartite Committee was set

up. Their consensus is already included in the consensus that has been evolved and therefore, this difficulty will not arise at all.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : इस समय एक ही उद्योग या संस्थान में कई मजदूर संगठन काम कर रहे हैं और उन का आपस में टकराव होता रहता है। जब सरकार की यह मान्यता है कि एक जगह पर एक ही मजदूर संगठन हो, और मजदूरों के गुप्त मतदान के आधार पर मजदूर संगठन का निर्माण हो, तो फिर इसे कार्यान्वित करने में विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है ? और अब तक इस सिद्धान्त को क्यों नहीं लागू किया ? गुप्त मतदान के आधार पर रेलवे में एक मजदूर यूनियत का गठन क्यों नहीं किया गया ? विलम्ब क्यों हुआ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : माननीय सदस्य को मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि पहले ही मैंने कहा कि रेलवे की तरफ से कोई दिक्कत नहीं है लेकिन इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस की तरफ से जब ट्रिपार्टाइट कमेटी बनाई गई और सब केन्द्रीय संस्थाओं ने मान लिया कि उस की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर काम करेंगे तो हम को इंतजार करना चाहिए और जो सुझाव उन्होंने दिया है मेरी जानकारी अगर सही हो तो, वह रिपोर्ट के अन्दर भी है। जब यह रिपोर्ट फाइनलाइज होगी तो हम उस पर अमल करेंगे।

Contributions made by Companies by way of Advertisements in Congress Party Magazines/Souvenirs

*23. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of all companies/firms who contributed to Congress Party funds by way of purchasing advertisement space in various magazines/souvenirs which were brought out or were proposed to be brought out by the Congress Party or their associate/subsidiary organisation/groups during Emergency period, giving the amount in each case;

(b) whether any action has been taken against these companies/firms; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) All public limited companies and private companies belonging to Large Industrial Houses were asked to give information regarding contributions made by them to political parties by way of purchasing advertisement space in various souvenirs and bulletins brought out or to be brought out by the parties in respect of the period 1st January, 1974 to 31st March, 1977. Out of about 9,000 companies which were addressed, information from about 7,500 has been received in the Ministry so far. From a perusal of this information it has been noticed that about 960 companies had made contributions to the tune of about Rs. 9.46 crores out of which about Rs. 9.40 crores were contributed to the Congress Party and the balance (about Rs. 6.00 lakhs) to the other parties.

A list of companies with their addresses who have made the contributions as mentioned above is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Firms are not govened by the provisions of the Companies Act and the Government has no information in respect of the contributions made by them, if any.

(b) and (c). Show cause notices under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, have been issued to 202 companies who have contributed Rs. 1 lakh and more.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि डिपार्टमेंट आफ कम्पनी ला ने एक सर्कुलर

निकाल कर स्पष्टीकरण किया था कि इस प्रकार के चन्दे दिए जा सकते है और इस से कम्पनी ला का उल्लंघन नहीं माना जायगा ? यदि हां, तो यह सर्कुलर किस के निर्देश से निकाला गया था और क्या इस विषय में सम्बन्धित मंत्री ने कोई टिप्पणी लिख कर डिपार्टमेंट को दी अथवा डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारियों ने स्वतः इस प्रकार का सर्कुलर निकाला था ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : यह 8 मार्च 1977 को एक स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया था जिस में यह लिखा गया था कम्पनी अफेयर्स डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से कि जो ऐडवरटाइजमेंट किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के सोवेनियर में दिए जायें और उस के लिए जो रुपया दिया जाय वह 293 (ए) में डोनेशन नहीं होता। जो बात उस स्पष्टीकरण में लिखी गई थी वह तो एक तरह से गलत नहीं है क्यों कि यह तो कोई नहीं कह सकता कि अगर सोवेनियर में जेनुइन ऐडवरटाइजमेंट हो और उस के लिए उतना ही रुपया दिया जाय जो कि उचित हो उस विज्ञापन के लिए तो वह 293 (ए) का उल्लंघन हुआ। यह बात दूसरी है कि नाम तो लिया जाय विज्ञापन देने का लेकिन असल में उस का मकसद डोनेशन देना हो जिस का पता इस बात से लगेगा कि वह जिस में दिया गया उस का कितना सर्कुलेशन है, किस रेट पर दिया गया, यह सब बातें देख कर यह तय हो सकता है कि उस में विज्ञापन देना उल्लंघन है या नहीं। जो स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया था क्योंकि पहले भी इस प्रकरा के स्पष्टीकरण दिए गए थे जिस में इस प्रकार क्विड प्रोक्वों कहा गया था तो स्पष्टीकरण के लिए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कानून की दृष्टि से वह गलत है।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन कम्पनियों ने सोवेनियर के लिए चन्दे दिए है उन कम्पनियों पर किन विशेष व्यक्तियों ने दबाव डाला चन्दा देने के लिए ? क्या उस में कोई पदाधिकारी शामिल है ? अगर है तो उन के नाम देने की कृपा करें या क्या किसी खास मंत्री महोदय ने उन पर दबाव डाला ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में अभी इस समय मेरे पास ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जिस से यह बता सकूं कि किसी ने दबाव डाला या नहीं। परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में यह बात जरूर है कि सी बी आई के द्वारा एक जांच कराई जा रही है जो कि अभी भी चल रही है कि 293-ए के उल्लंघन के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई ऐसी कांसपिरेसी थी कि इस तरह से चन्दे के नाम पर डोनेशन्स लिए जायें। वह जांच अभी जारी है, समाप्त नहीं हुई है।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या है जिनको विज्ञापन दिये गये। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि किस कम्पनी से कितना कितना रुपया किन किन पत्रिकाओं को दिया गया?

श्री शान्ति भूषण: अभी तक जो विवरण मिला है उसके हिसाब से 960 कम्पनियों की ओर से विज्ञापन दिये गये। एक कम्पनी ने कई पत्रिकाओं को विज्ञापन दिये होंगे जिसकी सूची बड़ी लम्बी होगी। उस सूची का संकलन करना होगा तभी पूरा विवरण दिया जा सकता है। (**व्यवधान**) जैसा कि मैं ने अपने उत्तर में बताया था, जब पूरा विवरण मिल जायेगा तो लिस्ट बनाकर सदन के पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया।

मंत्री महोदय उन पत्रिकाओं के नाम बतायें जिनको विज्ञापन दिये गये।

MR. SPEAKER: You want the names of the papers. How can he give the names

श्री शान्ति भूषण : We will try to find out the information.

पता लगा कर बाद में बतायेंगे।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In the method of political witch-hunting process of

the Janata Party, the collection of funds for the souvenir by the Congress Party has been brought in. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is also a fact that he has issued notice to one Mr. Palkhiwala, an executive director of a company, and also to the present Minister of Finance, Shri H. M. Patel, who was also working as a director in a Company. Is he prepared to make a probe, irrespective of political parties, to what extent political money collection has been made in the name of souvenir? What action will he take against those people? In view of the statement which has appeared in the press, is he going to recall Shri Palkhiwala and request Shri H. M. Patel to resign his post? I want a categorical answer from the Minister.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, I have no information of either Shri Palkhiwala or the other gentleman referred to by him having contravened section 293-A of the Companies Act.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Have such notices gone to them or not?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Notices have gone only to the companies, as required under the Companies Act, to show cause why they have contravened section 293-A of the Companies Act. May be, copies of these might have been sent to the directors of the companies also. Whether any copies of such notices have been sent to Mr Palkhiwala I am not aware at the moment. I do not know, I want notice. The same applies to Shri Patel also. I do not have any information.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I am a Director of Digwijai Woollen Mills, Jamnagar, and I am also a member of the Janata Party. That company had contributed Rs. 2 lakhs to the souvenir. As a director, I have received a notice asking why prosecution should not be launched against me.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: May I know whether such notices to Government directors will be withdrawn or not?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: As I said earlier, the notices have been sent only to the companies. Maybe, copies of those notices which have been addressed to the companies have been sent to the directors also, but the question of all directors being guilty under section 293-A does not arise. That offence requires *mess rea.* It is only to those persons who have really contravened this section that it applies because there are several questions which arise. As I have said earlier, the mere fact that some company has given an advertisement in a souvenir of a political party by itself would not amount to contravention of section 293-A. It will depend upon the facts of each case, and that is the reason why notices have been sent to these companies, so that full facts can be collected from them, and then mind might be applied to the facts of each case . It will depend upon the rates at which the advertisements have been given, the amount that is given, the nature of the souvenir or the journal, its circulation etc.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Apart from companies, may I know whether autonomous corporations like the LIC, GIC and Govt. Controlled Companies have also contributed to the souvenir etc., and if so, if any investigation has been done of these type of sources?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Section 293-A of the Companies Act is applicable only to companies and, therefore, there is violation of that provision only in the case of companies making donations to political parties. So, the question of any corporation or firm does not arise.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Is the Minister aware that getting advertisements in political souvenirs by companies was a devious method of circumventing the law banning political donations by companies? I would like to

know whether Government is committed to continue and retain the ban on political donations by companies and whether Government would like to make that ban fool-proof by plugging the loopholes?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as this devics is concerned, that is the reason why notices have been given to these companies to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for contravention of section 293-A of the Companies Act. So far as the intention of the Government is concerned, the section is very clear. So far as the revision of the Companies Act is concerned, there is a committee which is seized of the matter. So, as and when any proposal is received from that committee, it will be considered by the Government.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of clarification. The question raised was whether it applies to the public sector companies as well. The Minister has said that it applies to companies, but he has not made it clear whether it would apply to the public sector companies also. That point has to be made clear.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I am obliged to the hon. Member because the question that was asked earlier related to corporations like the LIC and not public sector companies. So far as public sector companies are concerned, the section is undoubtedly applicable to them also.

We have collected information, and the information which has been received up to 10th November, 1977, is like this. Six hundred Government companies were issued letters making this enquiry. Replies already received from 470 companies indicate that 386 did not give such advertisements in souvenirs while 77 gave. The total amount given by these 77 Government companies is Rs. 3.17 lakhs, out of which Rs. 2.77 lakhs was given to the Congress Party. Out of 18 Registrars of companies, information has been received only from 13.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Whether it is a fact that certain bulletins or souvenir have not been published but the contributions were made. If so, what are the names of those bulletins or souvenirs and what is the contribution made by the companies?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The difficulty is that the Company Affairs Department is only charged with the duty of supervising the functioning of the companies Act so that it can collect information from the companies. Since this information may not be possessed by the companies it may not be possible to collect the information. But we will try to ascertain the facts.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: Whether there is any time-limit to complete the work for taking action against the companies who have contributed to the Congress Party. Or is it a threat to the political enemies of the Janata Party?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The purpose of giving show cause notices is to get the relevant facts because the legal opinions of eminent people are there, and some of the companies who have sent replies have relied upon legal opinions of eminent people saying that in these circumstances if an advertisement is given laying down criteria as to when it would amount to a violation of ....

MR. SPEAKER: That you have already mentioned.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: May I know whether the Minister has enquirred that these companies who have give advertisements to the souvenirs had taken any benefits from the Government at that time or later?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the Company Affairs Department is concerned, it is not relevant as to with what motive the donation, if it was donation and violation of Section 293-A was given. It is a different matter if some other offence has been committed by somebody etc. namely, somebody

has been pressurised or somebody has done something *quid pro quo.*

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Is it one of the points in the show cause notice that the souvenir for which advertisements were given, was published or not?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the publication of the souvenir is concerned, we will try to collect the facts whether those souvnirs have been published.

Principle of Seniority of Judges in Appointments to Supreme Court

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*24. SHRI G. S. REDDI:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

Will the Minister of LAW. JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent appointments to the Supreme Court have been made adhering to the principle of seniority of judges; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Recently two appointments have been made to the Supreme Court. These appointments were made on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India and in accordance with the provisions of Article 124(2) of the Constitution. Appointments of Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court are selection appointments and such appointments do not depend on the seniority of judges of High Courts.

SHRI G. S. REDDI: What is the number of cases in which seniority has been overlooked. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly don't drag me in.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Unlike the appointment of a Chief Justice either in the Supreme Court or in the High Court where seniority plays and has played a very important part in the appointment of a Chief Justice, so far as the appointments to the Supreme Court from amongst the judges of the High Courts are concerned, the seniority has never played a part in them, at least not an important part, because it has always been felt by everybody that these appointments to a higher court must go on the basis of merit and suitability of each judge. That is why throughout ,from the very beginning. in a very large number of cases, the judges of the High Courts have been appointed to the Supreme Court irrespective of their seniority in the all-India list. Even when their position in their own High Courts was 4th, 5th, 6th or 7th, in a large number of cases, very eminent people have been appointed as judges to the Supreme Court. On that basis, even Justice Shastri when he was appointed to the Federal Court, his position in his own High Court was 4th and in the case of Justice Bhushan Kumar Mukherjee. his position in his own High Court was 3rd......

MR. SPEAKER: His question was as to in how many cases junior judges have been appointed to the Supreme Court. If you have got the information, you give it.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Out of 59 appointments made to the Supreme Court, before this, in as many as 29 cases the persons who were not even the senior most in their own High Courts were appointed as the judges to the Supreme Court. In two cases, direct appointments were made from the Bar.

SHRI G. S. REDDI: In view of the executive interference and the independence of the judiciary being affected by counting only the merit, is it not pos-

sible for the Government to take the seniority as well as the merit intc consideration?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I nam happy that the matter of independence of judiciary has been referred to. It is precisely for this reason that the appointment has been made in the manner in which it was done, namely, according to the views of the Chief Justice and the two senior most judges of the Supreme Court. Obviously, if the Government acts on their advice and makes the appointment, then it means that the independence of the judiciary is respected and, if the Government arrogates to itself the power to override the views of the Supreme Court, then only the independence of the judiciary will be affected.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The hon. Minister has said that the appointment of judges is made on selection basis and the seniority does not count much. However, I remember to have read the statement given by the hon. Minister to the Press wherein he has stated that outstanding ability independence and high integrity are the criteria for the selection of this particular post. I believe the hon. Minister remembers the qualities of the present Chief Justice of Gujarat. The present Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court was transferred during emergency from his State probably because he possessed these qualities. During the emergency, he was transferred from Gujarat to some other State. May I know, therefore, from the hon. Minister the reasons as to why the two judges of the Gujarat High Court, though senior to Justice Desai, were not given this high office? Was it becasue they were lacking in the qualities which he has mentioned in the Press note?

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned that he has gone by the recommendations of the Supreme Court.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: He has mentioned in the Press note that these are the qualities which the Law Ministry has taken into consideration for the appointment.

MR. SPEAKER: What the Minister said was that he was guided by the advice by the Chief Justice and two other judges of the Supreme Court. He did not go into that aspect. He accepted their recommendations. That is what the Minister said.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: My question is while considering the question of seniority, the question of merit and seniority both are being taken into consideration. Therefore, my question in whether these two judges were not found competent to assume this particular office. I want to know the reasons for this.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I am happy to say that in the high Indian judiciary, namely, consisting of judges of the various High Courts in India, there are a very large number of judges who are very able, every independent and therefore possess all the qualities which have to be possessed by judges of the high judiciary. But, at the same time, when a question of selecting a person to the Supreme Court arises, it is not enough that one judge possesses these qualities in an admirable way. There can be other judges who possess those qualities and then a selection has to be made by taking into consideration all these things. If the Chief Justice and the two senior most judges felt, after taking into consideration the independence, the ability of all these judges-that Justice Desai and Justice Tulzapurkar had to be selected for the Supreme Court, there was no reason to doubt either their ability or their independence for any reason. In that case, that recommendation has to be accepted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the appointment to the Bench is governed by Article 124. That is precisely the position. But what the House would like to know is whether the required consultation under Article 124 has actually taken place. The hon. Minister has said that the consultation has

taken place with the Chief Justice and some of the Judges of the Supreme Court. But the Article requires that the consultation will take place also with such judges of the High Courts in their own States as the President deems necessary. Now the two questions that arise for an answer are: (i) whether the hon. Minister consulted the same Judges of the Supreme Court as were consulted by the Chief Justice; and if that was done that was clearly redundant; secondly, whether the Government also consulted the judges in the High Courts in their States. If this consultation has not taken place then clearly the consultation required under Article 124 has not taken place. Secondly, as a part of this....

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot make a part of this.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Art. 124(2) gives discretion to the President to consult such Judges of the Supreme Court and such Judges of the High Court as he may consider appropriate; and of course, the Chief Justice of India has to be consulted. Now I, as Law Minister, had decided that it would be appropriate to extend the field of consultation beyond the Chief Justice of India and it was therefore decided by me that the two seniormost Judges of the Supreme Court should also be consulted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The same Judges as were consulted by the Chief Justice?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I thereupon consulted the two seniormost Judges of the Supreme Court, saying that, with reference to Art. 124 (2), Government would like to have their views. It appears that these two seniormost Judges and the Chief Justice got together and jointly sent this recommendation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My question has not been answered.

Mr. SPEAKER: He has asked why you did not consult the High Court Judges.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: While it is permissible for the Government and the President to consult Judges of the High Court also....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is not only permissible but it is obligatory.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is my submission that while it is permissible, it is not obligatory to consult High Court Judges. In no case had a High Court Judge been consulted earlier.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Acceptance of their advice is not obligatory but consultation is obligatory.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The views of the former Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on this point are on record: he said that it would not even be appropriate to consult High Court Judges. I can well imagine the reason: High Court Judges being in the field of choice themselves, normally it would not be appropriate to consult High Court Judges on a question of selection.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then why does the Article say it should be done? He is questioning the propriety of Art. 124.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that it has not been done in the past.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It might not have been done, but the requirement has to be carried out.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: I am glad that the Government is not considering seniority as a principle. This controversy arose in 1973 when some Judges were not selected on the basis of seniority. So, I am glad that the Government is not accepting seniority as the basis, but I would like to know whether the Government also takes into consideration the maximum period a Judge can serve in the High Court or Supreme Court. What is the minimum period required in the matter of selection to serve on the Bench

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: *First* I would lik to point out that when a person is appointed as Chief Justice of a High Court, the position is quite different from that of a person being appointed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Government draws a distinction between the two cases. There is no parallel between the two cases of a Judge being appointed Chief Justice in the same court and of a Judge being appointed to a superior court. So far as the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is concerned, prior to 1973 invariably, in every case, the seniormost Judge of the Supreme Court had been appointed the Chief Justice. But this has not been the position in the matter of appointing a High Court Judge to the Supreme Court. So, there is a distinction between the two cases.

So far as the question of minimum period is concerned. I am aware of the fact that the Law Commission had made a recommendation to the effect that normally, when a Judge of a High Court is appointed to the Supreme Court, one of the factors to be taken into consideration should be that he should have put in a substantial period of service so as to leave an impact on the Supreme Court. This is one of the factors, and all factors are taken into consideration by the Chief Justice and other Judges who are consulted before making their recommendations.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: The Law Minister had quoted a judgment delivered by Shri Desai against the former Government. I would like to know whether the attitude of the concerned Judge against the former Government is also a qualification.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: No, Sir. It is not a qualification by itself. May I make it clear as to why in my statement I had referred to it? I had to issue this statement because Mr. Chagla had made a statement in which he had referred to the fact that certain things affected the independence of a person. *Therefore, I had to show* I had to say, that in the case of Chief Justice Desai who had been appointed to the Supreme Court, it could not be said by anybody that he was lacking in independence during the period of Emergency. The judge had the courage, during the period of Emergency, to give that judgment. It is not a question of giving it, in favour of this Party or that Party.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: During the Congress regime we had seen that several appointments were made in the Supreme Court and High Courts not judged on the basis of merit competent judges had been superseded. Judges had been appointed on extraneous considerations. Therefore, the people of this country had necessarily and for good reasons agitated when the question of supersession came. Therefore, when the last appointments were made, specially when Chief Justice Dewan was concerned, who had been a victim of Emergency, should not the Government have taken a little more care to remove the impression from the people's mind that Justice Dewan was continued to be made a victim of Emergency? When a judge was going to be appointed from the Gujarat High Court to the Supreme Court, should a little more discretion not have been exercised?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I have not been able to understand the question of the hon. Member....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I wanted to know whether this Government should not have made a real effort to remove the impression from people's mind that in this country judges are being appointed to the Supreme Court or High Court on the basis of considerations other than merit.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Yes, Sir. That is why the statement that I

had issued in the context of Mr. Chagla's statement made it very clear that the appointment of judge to the supreme Court had been made on the basis of appraisement of merit of individual judges. That had been made very clear in my statement.

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: The salutary principle in respect of appointment of judges is seniority. So far as appointment of judges to the Supreme Court is concerned, all the High Court judges have equal merit. The old principle of appointment of judges on the basis of merit imports arbitrariness and should, therefore, be given up. The judges should be appointed only on the basis of; seniority and guide lines in this behalf should be laid down by the present Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: He has already answered to this question.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: It is a matter of common knowledge that the various constituents of the Janata Party, before they came together and formed the Government, were swearing by the principle of seniority.. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. SPEAKER: Not in the appointment of Supreme Court Judges. (*Interruptions*). Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO JUESTIONS

रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान

*25. श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त :

श्री उग्रसेन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार हाल ही में घोषित बोनस नीति के अनुसार कर्मचारियों को 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस देने की व्यवस्था तुरन्त कर रही है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या करण हैं; और

(ख) क्या विभाग द्वारा कर्मचारियों को 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस न दिये जाने के कारण उनमें घोर असन्तोष है और क्या हड़ताल हो जाने से जन-जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते): (क) और (ख): हाल ही में सरकार ने एक अध्यादेश जारी कर आपातकाल से पूर्व के बोनस अधिनियम को बहाल कर दिया है। रेलवे जैसे सरकारी विभागीय उपक्रम को बोनस अधिनियम की परिधि से बाहर रखा गया है।

रेल कर्मचारियों को भी बोनस देने की मांग करने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। सभी क्षेत्रों में वेतन, आय और मूल्यों के संबंध में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति तैयार करने के लिए सरकार ने हाल ही में एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया है जिसकी रिपोर्ट मिल जाने पर व्यापक अध्ययन कर लेने के बाद ही इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

बोनस के मसले पर रेल कर्मचारियों में बड़ी उत्तेजना है फिर भी, विभिन्न रेलवे यूनियनों के साथ अभी हाल में हुई बैठक के मौके पर रेल कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को उपर्युक्त स्थिति से अवगत करा दिया गया है।

पेट्रोलियम की खोज का काम

*26. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहन :

श्री समर गुह

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर तटीय क्षेत्रों और समुद्र तट से दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में पैट्रोलियम की खोज का कार्य चल रहा है ;

(ख) उन विदेशी कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें देश में पैट्रोलियम की खोज करने के ठेके दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) पैट्रोलियम के आयात पर सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ती है ; और

(घ) पैट्रोलियम के मामले में भारत कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) गुजरात, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा, तमिलनाडु और पांडिचेरी, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के विभिन्न भागों और देश के विभिन्न अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में पैट्रोलियम अन्वेषण कार्य चल रहा है।

(ख) सरकार ने कुछ अपतटीय क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित उत्पादन भागीदारी ठेके (i) रीडिंग एन्ड बेटस ग्रुप (ii) कार्ल्स बर्ग इंडिया ग्रुप तथा आस पेरा ग्रुप की कम्पनियों के साथ किये थे। इनमें से पहली दो कम्पनियों ने पहले से ही ठेके समाप्त कर दिये हैं।

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान अशोधित तेल और पैट्रोलियम के आयात पर लगभग 1500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने की सम्भावना है।

(घ) जबकि पैट्रोलियम के अतिरिक्त देशीय संसाधनों का पता लगाने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, वहां यह कहना सम्भव नहीं हैं कि भारत पैट्रोलियम में कब आत्म निर्भर बन जायेगा।

निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा मतदाताओं को परिचय पत्र जारी किया जाना

***27. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ :

क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मतदाता सूची को राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर का रूप देने के लिये उसे एक मूलभूत दस्तावेज बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या निर्वाचन आयोग ने हाल में मतदाताओं को परिचय पत्र, जिसमें उनके नाम तथा उनके परिवारों के वयस्क सदस्यों के नाम आदि होंगे, जारी करने की घोषणा की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) निर्वाचन आयोग के समक्ष ऐसा एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग). हाल ही में नैनीताल में आयोजित मुख्य निर्वाचन आफिसरों के सम्मेलन में दिए गए सुझावों में एक सुझाव यह था कि मतदान के समय मतदाताओं के प्रतिरूपण को रोकने की दृष्टि से यह वांछनीय होगा कि प्रत्येक परिवार को अभिज्ञान पत्र दिया जाए। विचार यह था कि ये अभिज्ञान पत्र उन गणनापत्रों के स्थान पर दिए जा सकते हैं जो इस समय निर्वाचक नामावलियों के गहन पुनरीक्षण के समय परिवारों के मुखियों को दिए जाते हैं। इस सुझाव पर, खर्च, मुद्रण आदि से संबंधित समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचार किया जा रहा है।

वर्ष भर में हुई रेल दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या

***28. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :**

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी :

क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान किन-किन स्थानों पर रेल दुर्घटनायें हुई ; उनमें कितने व्यक्ति हताहत हुए; प्रति व्यक्ति कितने मुआवज़े का भुगतान किया गया।

और इन दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को कितनी क्षति हुई और क्या मुआवजे की धनराशि में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) रेल दुर्घटनाओं की इस संख्या की तुलनात्मक स्थिति वर्ष 1974, 1975 और 1976 की तत्सम्बन्धी अवधियों के आंकड़ों की तुलना में क्या है ; और

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं के लिए किन-किन व्यक्तियों को उत्तरदायी पाया गया और उन्हें क्या दण्ड दिया गया और क्या इसकी जिम्मेदारी को स्वीकार करते हुए किसी व्यक्ति ने त्याग पत्र दिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष अर्थात् अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1977 के दौरान टक्कर होने, पटरी से उतरने, समपार पर दुर्घटना होने और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों के अन्तर्गत भारतीय सरकारी रेलों पर 515 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हुई थीं। भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर जो दुर्घटनाएं हुईं, उनकी संख्या नीचे बतायी गयी है :—

रेलवे	गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या
मध्य	55
पूर्व	31
उत्तर	48
पूर्वोत्तर	50
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	51
दक्षिण	55
दक्षिण मध्य	48
दक्षिण पूर्व	81
पश्चिम	96
जोड़	515

इन दुर्घटनाओं में 222 व्यक्ति मारे गये और 505 घायल हुए। रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 2,26,09,000 रुपये की क्षति पहुंचने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के निकट सम्बन्धियों को दी गयी क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि 50,000 रुपये है। घायल व्यक्तियों के मामले में क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि किसी व्यक्ति को लगी चोट की गम्भीरता के आधार पर निश्चित की जाती है जो अधिक से अधिक 50,000 रुपये तक हो सकती है। क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान पदेन दावा आयुक्त/तदर्थ दावा आयुक्त, जैसा भी मामला हो, के न्यायालय के फैसले के आधार पर किया जाता है।

क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि में वृद्धि करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1977 की अवधि के दौरान और 1974, 1975 और 1976 की तदनुरूपी अवधि में जो रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुई, वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

अवधि	रेल दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या
अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1974	547
अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1975	637
अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1976	474
अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1977	515

(ग) जिन कारणों से अप्रैल-अक्तूबर, 1977 में दुर्घटनाएं हुईं, वे नीचे बताये गये हैं :—

1.	रेल कर्मचारी की त्रुटि	263
2.	रेल कर्मचारियों के अलावा अन्य व्यक्तियों की त्रुटि	54
3.	रेल उपस्करों में खराबी	86
4.	तोड़-फोड़	1
5.	आकस्मिक	42
6.	कारण मालूम नहीं हो सका	15
7.	कारण को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया	54
		515

अब तक जिन मामलों में रेल कर्मचारी उत्तरदायी पाये गये और उनके खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की गयी उनमें से 83 को सजा दी गयी जिनमें से 7 को बर्खास्त किया गया या सेवा से हटा दिया गया, 2 को उसी ग्रेड में पदावनत किया गया, 57 व्यक्तियों की विभिन्न अवधियों के लिए वेतन-वृद्धि रोक दी गयी, 5 व्यक्तियों का पास और पी० टी० ओ० बन्द कर दिये गये और 12 व्यक्तियों की निन्दा की गयी या चेतावनी दी गयी। किसी दुर्घटना के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराये जाने के बाद किसी व्यक्ति ने त्यागपत्र नहीं दिया है।

रसोई गैस (कुकिंग गैस) की सप्लाई

*29. **श्री बृजराज सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रसोई गैस (कुकिंग गैस) का वितरण केवल बड़े नगरों में ही किये जाने और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अतिरिक्त उन छोटे नगरों में, जिनकी जन संख्या दस हजार से ऊपर है और जहां नगरपालिकाएं भी विद्यमान हैं, गैस के वितरण की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है; और

(ग) उपभोक्ताओं की अधिकतम संख्या निर्धारित किये बिना गैस वितरण का कार्य सौंपे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) तेल कंपनियों महानगरीय तथा अन्य नगरों को वहां की मांग सम्भाव्यता, अवस्थापनात्मक सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता और इस प्रकार के क्षेत्रों में कार्य संचालनों की आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता के कारण, खाना पकाने की गैस को ऐतिहासिक रूप से विपणन करतीं रही हैं। तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण, इस गैस को सभी क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध कराना संभव नहीं हो सका है। इस समय खाना पकाने की गैस की विभिन्न शोधनशालाओं से बाहर उपलब्धता यहां तक कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों/कस्बों की मांग की अपेक्षा पर्याप्त रूप से कम है जहां पर पहले से ही उपभोक्ताओं को खाना पकाने की गैस सप्लाई की जा रही है।

(ख) देश में वर्ष 1980 में खाना पकाने की गैस की उपलब्धता में आशान्वित वृद्धि होने से निम्नलिखित बातों के आधार पर यथा समय छोटे-छोटे कस्बों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस गैस के विपणन में विस्तार की संभावना हो सकती है:—

(i) पूर्वानुमानित उपभोक्ता की क्षमता

(ii) पूर्ति के स्थान से बाजार की समीपता

(iii) परिवहन को सुरक्षिता/सुविधा-जनक परिवहन व्यवस्था की उपलब्धता

(iv) वितरण उपकरणों की अधिकतम उपलब्धता

(v) कार्य संचालननों की व्यवहार्यता

(ग) इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के प्रत्येक खाना पकाने की गैस के वितरक के पास उपभोक्ताओं की संख्या सीमा पहले से निर्धारित की जा चुकी है। अधिग्रहीत तेल कंपनियों की खाना पकाने की गैस की एजेंसियों की सीमा का विस्तार करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

Amenities for Second Class Passengers

*30. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce trains with more amenities for second class passengers on all long-distance routes to narrow the gap between first and second class travel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

To narrow down the gap between facilities for 1st and 2nd Class travel by long-distance trains, the following additional amenities are being provided gradually, in the new second class 3-tier sleeper coaches.

(i) Cushioned berths and back-rests to add to the comfort.

(ii) Tinted window glasses to prevent glare.

(iii) One Western Style lavatory out of the four for the benefit of those passengers who are sick or old or otherwise find it difficult to use the Indian style lavatory.

(iv) Additional racks for keeping the meal trays in hygienic condition.

(v) Space for keeping a portable drinking water container.

(vi) Space to keep linen and bedding in some sleeper coaches for supply to passengers on payment of prescribed charges.

2. In order to ensure provision of more basic amenities to Second class passengers, a prototype second class 3-tier sleeper coach with more toilets and better water supply facilities is being manufactured, so that long-distance passengers, particularly on trains with only a few stops enough, will not suffer from the lack of these conveniences. This coach will be 1.8 metre (6 ft.) longer than the existing coaches. After manufacture and satisfactory trials of the prototype coach, action wil be taken for its introduction on long-distance superfast trains.

Extraction of Oil from Bombay High

*31. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage of oil likely to be extracted from Bombay High;

(b) the oil extracted by now; and

(c) how far the position of import has been affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): It will not be in public interest to disclose this information.

(b) The cumulative oil production from Bombay High upto the 8th November, 1977 has been approximately 1.23 million metric tonnes.

(c) During 1976-77, 0.4 million tonnes of oil was produced from Bombay High. During the current year, the likely production is 2 million tonnes. By March 1978, therefore, a reduction in the oil import of 2.4 million tonnes would have been effected.

Contributions by Companies to Janata Party and Congress Party

*32. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount contributed by Companies to the funds of the Janata Party and Congress Party for State Assembly Elections in June, 1977;

(b) the regulations in force governing the contributions by Companies to election funds; and

(c) the extent of non-compliance with regulations, action taken and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No information is available with the Government about the amount contributed by companies to the funds of Janata Party and Congress Party for State Assembly Elections in June, 1977.

(b) Section 293-A of the Companies Act prohibits contribution of any amount or amounts to any political party or for any political purpose by any company. This Department has not issued any separate regulation in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Robbery on Train near Mailani Railway Station

*33. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about 80 passengers were robbed at the point of pistol in a running train near Mailani railway station on the Kasganj-Kanpur section of the North Eastern Railway Station on the 13th October, 1977;

(b) if so, whether any culprit has been arrested in this connection; and

(c) action taken by Government to prevent robberies on trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) An armed dacoity affecting seventeen passengers, occurred in 2nd class coach No. GS. 7121 of 61 Up Passenger train between Mailani and Kukra railway stations of the North Eastern Railway on 12-10-1977.

(b) Three dacoits have already been arrested by the Police.

(c) Government Railway Police of the State Governments, who are responsible to maintain law and order, are taking all possible steps to prevent incidence of robberies on railway trains.

Development of Railways in Bundelkhand Region

*34. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4823 on 26th July 1977 regarding rail connection for Panna and state:

(a) whether Bundelkhand region of which Panna is a part, has been the most neglected region in the country with regard to the development of Railways during the First to Fifth Plan periods;

(b) if not, what specific steps were taken, especially when no survey to this effect was carried out during the last fifty years; and

(c) his reaction to the problem and also the steps proposed to be taken to mitigate the hardship people are facing in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c) Bundelkhand region is served by Jhansi-Manikpur-Katni, Katni-Bina and Bina-Jhansi railway lines which run along its periphery. Surveys for a number of railway lines in the Region have been carried out during the last 50 years but the lines were not taken up for construction as they were not found viable. After Independence, a survey was carried out for a new railway line between Mahoba and Khajuraho in 1975. This 54.5 Kms. long line was estimated to cost Rs. 5.95 crores but according to the survey report, it is also not expected to attract sufficient traffic to justify its construction.

Rationing in Petroleum

*35. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to introduce rationing in petroleum in order to supply a fixed quota of petrol to vehicle owners at lower rates, if so, the facts in this regard; and

(b) whether it has been decided to supply petrol to certain category of people at subsides rates and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Department of Social Welfare have introduced a scheme for refund of 50 per cent of actual expenditure on purchase of Petrol/Diesel (subject to ceiling indicated below) incurred by the Physically Handicapped owners of motorised vehicles effective from 2nd October, 1977:—

Vehicles below 2 Horse Power—15 Litres per month.

Vehicles between 2 and 9 Horse Power—25 Liters per month.

Vehicles of 10 Horse Power and above—50 Liters per month.

Proposals for Electoral Reforms

*36. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering electoral reforms in the country;

(b) whether Government have appointed a Sub-Committee for this purpose;

(c) whether the Election Commission has also recently submitted to the Government some proposal in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The proposals are for making comprehensive amendments to the Election Law and are being examined. As the proposals involve the consideration of legal, constitutional and administrative matters relating to elections, it is not possible to say at present when a final decision will be taken on the proposals.

अशोधित तेल का आयात

*37. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) सितम्बर, 1977 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में भारत और सोवियत संघ के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार प्रति वर्ष सोवियत संघ से कितना अशोधित तेल आयात किया जायेगा और रुपयों में इसका प्रति टन मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1978 में ईरान, इराक, सऊदी अरब, कुवैत और संयुक्त अरब अमीरात से अलग अलग कितना अशोधित तेल आयात किया जायेगा और प्रत्येक मामले में प्रति टन कितना मूल्य दिया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) भारत सरकार और सोवियत संघ की सरकार के बीच सितम्बर, 1977 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में मास्को में एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं, जिसके अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1978—80 की अवधि के बीच प्रत्येक वर्ष में सोवियत संघ से 1.5 मिली०मी० टन अशोधित तेल आयात करने की व्यवस्था है। तेल आयातों का भुगतान भारत द्वारा माल को निर्यात करके किया जायेगा। वर्ष 1978 के दौरान अशोधित तेल की पूर्ति हेतु दोनों देशों के सम्बन्धित संगठनों के बीच औपचारिक संविदा बाद में किया जायेगा। उस मूल्य का संकेत देना जिस पर सोवियत संघ से अशोधित तेल आयात किया जायेगा, इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन (आई ओ सी) के अपने वाणिज्यिक हित में नहीं होगा और अन्तरराष्ट्रीय प्रक्रिया के भी प्रतिकूल होगा।

(ख) आई ओ सी ने वर्ष 1978 के दौरान ईराक से 3 मिली० मी० टन अशोधित तेल की पूर्ति के लिए ईराकी नेशनल आयल कम्पनी के साथ हाल ही में एक ठेका किया है। उस मूल्य का यहां उल्लेख करना, जिस पर ईराक से अशोधित तेल आयात किया जायेगा, आई ओ सी के अपने वाणिज्यिक हित में नहीं होगा और अन्तरराष्ट्रीय प्रक्रिया के विरुद्ध होगा। वर्ष 1976 के दौरान कुवैत से अशोधित तेल के आयात करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। वर्ष 1978 के दौरान अन्य देशों से अशोधित तेल की पूर्ति हेतु व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी समझौता वार्ता भिन्न-भिन्न स्तरों पर है।

Strike by Workers of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited Rishikesh

*38. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Antibiotics plant of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Rishikesh went on indefinite strike in August, 1977;

(b) if so, the loss suffered as a result thereof;

(c) the number of workers who went on strike and the reasons for the strike; and the period for which the strike continued; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to avert such crisis in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The workers of the Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh started a hunger strike on the 2nd August, 1977 followed by a strike from 8th to 27th August, 1977 which was declared illegal by the State Government.

(b) Due to the illegal strike the company suffered a total direct loss of Rs. 23.26 lakhs on drainage of material in fermentors and non-utilisation of services. In addition, a loss of Rs 96.87 lakhs was suffered due to restricted and low production efficiencies.

(c) 3536 workers went on strike. The strike was started by the Unions to press their demands like payment of bonus revision of pay-scales, promotion policy and other issues like payment of wages for previous periods of illegal strike, regularisation of all muster roll and canteen employees. The strike was called off un-conditionally by workers on 27th August, 1977.

(d) As stated, the strike was illegal. However, a Negotiation Committee with the representatives of the Management and Unions has been set-up to look into all the outstanding issues.

Confirmation of sons and daughters of loyal Railway Employees in their posts

*39. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to him to exempt sons and daughters of those loyal Railway employees who did not participate in 1974 strike and were appointed as clerks in the various offices of the Divisional Superintendent and Head Quarter of the Zonal Railways after having undergone both written and oral tests, to exempt them from appearing before the Railway Service Commission before they are confirmed in their present posts; and

(b) If so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) For such appointments a quota of 20 per cent of vacancies which arose between February 1974 and December 1975, was prescribed by the previous Government. Those appointed against this quota will not be subjected to any further screening. It is only where appointments in excess of this number have been made on an ad-hoc basis, that the candidates have been asked to apply to the Railway Service Commission for regularisation of their appointments.

निर्धन लोगों को कम खर्च पर न्याय दिलाने की योजना

*40. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस आशय की कोई योजना बना रही है कि गरीब लोगों को न्याय कम खर्च पर मिल सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यह कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) सरकार का आशय यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि निर्धनों को न्याय आसानी से उपलब्ध हो सके। इस संबंध में एक समिति ने, जिसके अध्यक्ष, न्यायमूर्ति श्री पी० एन० भगवती और सदस्य, न्यायमूर्ति श्री वी० आर० कृष्ण अय्यर थे, सरकार को एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए अभी तक कोई स्कीम तैयार नहीं की है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

रेल कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

201. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने ऐसे नियम बनाये हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत सेवानिवृत्ति की तारीख से पूर्व के दो वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण नहीं किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तरी रेलवे अधिकारियों ने ऐसे नियमों का उल्लंघन कर कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण किया जिनकी अर्जित छुट्टियों सहित कुल सेवा केवल एक वर्ष रहती है ; और

(ग) ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :(क) दो वर्षों के भीतर सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण साधारणत: तब तक नहीं किया जाता जब तक कि उनके विरुद्ध कोई गंभीर शिकायत न हो ।

(ख) पिछले कुछ समय में उत्तर रेलवे पर ऐसे चार मामले हुए हैं जिनमें कर्मचारियों को प्रशासनिक हित में स्थानान्तरित किया गया था, यद्यपि वे सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले थे ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Running of Special Trains during Shri Sanjay Gandhi's Tour in Orissa

202. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Miniter of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special trains were running during Shri Sanjay Gandhi's tour in Orissa State in 1976;

(b) if so, how many trains did run, what is the full cost of running these trains and what was the income therefrom; and

(c) who ordered for running the trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Railway Transport System in Marathwada District

203. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that lack of adequate railway transport system has adversely affected the industrial and agricultural development in Marathwada districts in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, steps taken to improve the railway transport system there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Government are aware of the need for undertaking the construction of new railway lines which will contribute to the development of backward Marathwada area of Maharashtra.

(b) Engineering cum-Traffic Surveys for the conversion from Manmad-Purli-Vaijnath section from metre gauge to broad gauge which is an approved work, have been completed.

A Preliminary Engineering-cum Traffic Survey for gauge conversion of Parbhani-Mudkhed-Adilabad Metre Gauge section into broad gauge and construction of a new broad gauge line from Adilabad to Ghugus has been carried out at the instance of the State Government of Maharashtra at their cost. The survey report is under examination.

Bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum

204. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a final decision regarding the setting up of a bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum is pending with the Government for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking a decision and what steps Government propose to take to fulfil this demand?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum in September, 1971.

(b) The state Government were addressed in July 1973 for completing certain statutory consultations. No. reply has been received.

A memorandum was received very recently from the Kerala Janatha Lawyers' Forum for the establishment of a Bench at Trivandrum. This has been forwarded to the State Government.

Extension of Broad Gauge Line from Kalka to Parvanu

205. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been made to the Railway Ministry for extending broad gauge line from Kalka to Parvanu and beyond Pathankot on Kangra-Jogindernagar line;

(b) whether it is a fact that Parvanu is an Industrial centre of Himachal Pradesh and maximum booking of goods is done from Parvanu; and

(c) if so, what action Railway administration has taken in extending Railway broad gauge from Kalka to Parvanu and beyond Pathankot on Pathankot-Jogindernagar line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for construction of a BG rail link from Kalka to Parvanu (6.575 Kms) carried out during 1970, revealed that the project would cost Rs. 2.36 crores (at 1970 price level) and was not found financially viable (return being 0.01 per cent). Due to severe constraint of resources, it has not been possible to undertake the construction of the proposed rail link. The question of taking up the construction of this link would depend upon the availability or resources and its clearance by the Planning Commission.

No investigations for the conversion of Pathankot-Joginder Nagar N. G. line into B. G. have been carriout in the past.

राजस्थान में रेल फाटक

206. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के चुरु, नागौर, बीकानेर तथा गंगानगर जिलों में रेल लाइनों पर इन रेल लाइनों के दोनों ओर गांवों तथा कस्बों में रहने वाले लाखों लोगों की सुविधा के लिए कोई रेल फाटक नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरुप इन लोगों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है क्योंकि मोटर गाड़ियों, बैल गाड़ियों तथा ऊंट गाड़ियों को एक ओर से दूसरी ओर ले जाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या इन गांवों के प्रभावित लोग, पंचायत, पंचायत समितियां तथा उस क्षेत्र के

निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि अपने आवेदन पत्र, अभ्यावेदन, प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते रहे हैं और रेल मंत्री, रेलवे बोर्ड तथा जोधपुर और बीकानेर के रेल अधिकारियों के पास अपने प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजते रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या अनेक गांवों के लोगों ने रेल अधिकारियों के कहने पर रेल फाटकों पर होने वाले व्यय की राशि भी जमा करा दी है;

(घ) क्या कुछ गांवों द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए जमा की गयी राशि को उसे कई वर्ष अपने पास रखने के बाद उन्हे लौटा दी गई है; और

(ङ) इस गम्भीर समस्या को कब तक हल किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) इस क्षेत्र में लगभग 400 समपार वाहन यातायात के लिए उपयुक्त हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 400 "डी" श्रेणी के मवेशी समपार भी हैं जो पैदल तथा मवेशी यातायात के लिए बनाए गए हैं। यातायात की वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए "डी" श्रेणी के कुछ मवेशी समपारों को वाहन यातायात के लिए उपयुक्त नियमित समपार में बदलने की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) "डी" श्रेणी के मवेशी समपारों को वाहन यातायात के लिए उपयुक्त नियमित समपार में बदलने के लिए कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ग) जी हां, कुछ मामलों में "डी" श्रेणी के समपारों को वाहन यातायात के लिए उपयुक्त नियमित समपारों में बदलने के लिए कुछ मामलों में पंचायतों ने धन जमा किये थे। ऐसे मामलों में रेलवे ने समपारों का ग्रेड ऊंचा करने का काम पहले ही कर दिया है।

(घ) जी नहीं, केवल एक मामले को छोड़कर जिसमें धन वापस कर दिया गया था क्योंकि सड़क और रेल दोनों ही यातायात के लिए सीमित दृश्यता के कारण रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त नियमित समपार की व्यवस्था के लिए सहमत नहीं हुए थे।

(ङ) वर्तमान नियमानुसार, "डी" श्रेणी समपार को वाहन यातायात के उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त नियमित समपार (बिना चौकीदार वाला / चौकीदार वाला) में बदलने पर आने वाला प्रारम्भिक खर्च, तथा आवर्ती/अनुरक्षण खर्च राज्य सरकार / स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा पूर्णत: वहन करना अपेक्षित है। अत: रेलवे ने ऐसे मामलों में होने वाले खर्च को स्वीकार करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को इस मामले का उल्लेख कर दिया है। राज्य सरकार के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है और उन से इस मामले पर वातचीत चल रही है। ज्योंही राज्य सरकार खर्च वहन करने की अपनी सहमति प्रदान कर देगी और धन जमा कर देगी त्योंही रेलवे उन "डी" श्रेणी के समपारों को वाहन यातायात के लिए उपयुक्त नियमित समपारों में बदलने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई करेगी।

Ex-gratia Payment to Railwaymen

207. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for ex-gratia payment to Railwaymen was under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been turned down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The proposal for ex-gratia payment to Railwaymen as a token of appreciation of their significant performance since April 1977 was explored.

However, because of the wider repercussions of such a step on employees of other Government Departments, the proments, the proposal was not pursued. Instead the Government decided to grant an amount of Rs. 15 crores to be spent from Railway revenues for railwaymen's amenities and welfare over and above the amount provided in the 1977-78 budget for the purpose.

Fertilizer Plant in Kanpur

208. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that a fertilizer plant in Kanpur is owned by Indian Explosive Limited, a foreign concern; and

(b) is it not also a fact that Government of India is providing Naphtha to it in preference to public sector fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) The fertilizer plant in Kanpur is owned by Indian Explosives Ltd., a company registered in India under Companies Act, 1956. M/s. Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., of U. K. hold a majority of the shares in the paid up capital of the company.

(b) No, Sir.

अजमेर से कोटा को बड़ी लाइन

209. श्री एस0 के0 शारदा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीन दशक पूर्व अजमेर से कोटा तक बड़ी रेल लाइन बिछाने का निर्णय किया गया था और इसे अब तक न बिछाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि इस संबंध में सर्वेक्षण और मिट्टी बिछाने का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस रेल लाइन को तुरन्त बिछाने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). अजमेर से कोटा तक एक बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के लिए विगत में अनेक सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं। अंतिम यातायात सर्वेक्षण 1957 में पूरा किया गया था । नवीनतम सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस परियोजना से इतना यातायात प्राप्त होने की आशा नहीं है जिस से यह अर्थक्षम बन सके अत: इसका निर्माण कार्य शुरू नहीं किया गया था ।

Proposal to abolish First Class in Trains

210. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish First Class compartments in trains; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Earning of R.D.S.O.

211. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how much did Research, Designs and Standards Organisation earn during the last three years; for inspection jobs from:

(a) foreign railways;

(b) private|public sector industries; and

(c) Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Rs. 3,37,000/-.

(b) Rs. 13,50,000/-.

(c) No inspection fee is charged by R.D.S.O. for work done on behalf of Indian Railways.

Appeal on behalf of ONGC Employees Mazdoor Sabha

212. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received an appeal dated 29th September, 1977 from Shri Sanat Mehta on behalf of O.N.G.C. Employees Mazdoor Sabha;

(b) whether the ONGC Employees Mazdoor Sabha had organised a week long relay fast at the various places;

(c) if so, the main reasons of the agitation; and

(d) reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Letter dated the 29th September, 1977 from Shri Sanat Mehta, President, ONGC Employees Mazdoor Sabha requesting early settlement of payment of bonus to the employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77, was received. The Mazdoor Sabha Workers undertook relay fasts from the 26th September, 1977 to the 2nd October, 1977 in support of their demand.

(d) A settlement has since been reached between the Unions and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in regard to the payment of bonus for 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Demand for connecting Howrah-Azimganj Junction with Local Trains

213. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a long standing demand for connecting Howrah-Azimganj Junction on the Eastern Railway with fast local trains; and

(b) what is the Government reaction to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) For the facility of passengers 6 pairs of direct passenger trains including two pairs of express trains between Azimganj and Howrah are available. In addition 3 pairs of passenger trains are running between Azimganj and Katwa/Bandel which also provide connections for journeys for and from Howrah. One direct pair of trains runs between Bazarsau and Sealdah. There is no traffic justification for additional fast local trains between Azimganj and Howrah.

Class IV Appointment in different Division

214. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the class IV employees appointed in different divisions of Indian Railways are not recruited from the local areas;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, an the number of irregularities so far made from 1974 onwards in different divisions of Indian Railways;

(c) what are the present criteria of class IV appointment opportunities to the local people surrounding the concerned division; and

(d) whether the employees who work on muster roll basis are regularly appointed after they work for a period of three years if any permanent vacancy occurs in the division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Class IV appointments are made by local recruitment. Because of the large number of casual labour (who are also local recruits) now available on all Railways, appointments in Class IV are mostly from serving Casual Labour after screening.

(d) Casual labour who have completed 120 days of continuous service are considered for absorption in Class IV vacancies. Those who have longer service get priority.

Railway Station Building at Kanyakumari

215. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building estimate, as originally prepared, for the construction of the Railway station building at Kanyakumari has been considerably reduced;

(b) whether the building now proposed to be constructed differs completely from the model of the building kept in the show room; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise the building estimate as originally planned so as to be in conformity with the model, in view of the importance of the place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). In view of the limited availability of resources, it is now proposed to construct a modest building for the railway station at Kanyakumari.

मद्रास के निकट जयन्ती जनता की दुर्घटना

216. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निजामुद्दीन-बंगलौर जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस मद्रास के निकट अक्तूबर, 1977 के पहले सप्ताह में दुर्घटना-ग्रस्त हुई थी ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच की हैं, और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी हां 2-10-1977 को कटपाडी स्टेशन पर गाड़ी नं० 132 डाउन जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस, 1533 डाउन मालगाड़ी के डिब्बे से टकरा गई ।

(ख) जी हां । जांच समिति के निष्कर्षों के अनुसार, जब कटपाडी स्टेशन में 132 डाउन जन्यती जनता एक्सप्रेस भी जा रही थी उसी समय 1533 डाउन माल गाड़ी के डिब्बे नीचे की ओर लुड़कते हुए उससे टकरा गये जिसके कारण यह दुर्घटना हुई ।

Cycle Stand Contract at Allahabad Railway Station

217. SHRI BATESHWAR HEMRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sealed tenders for allotment of cycle stand contract at Allahabad Railway station were invited by the Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad, during the month of July, 1977 and press notification to this effect appeared in Northern India Patrika including other Newspapers;

(b) whether it was stipulated in the Instructions to tenderers that tenders must be submitted up to 13.00 hrs. on 16-8-1977 and any tender re-

ceived after that date and time shall not be accepted; and

(c) the names of the tenderers who submitted their tenders within the specified time and date together with the amount offered by them for two years contract commencing from 1st September, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, but the date was extended upto 13.00 hours on 17th August, 1977, due to a commitment given by the Railway in the Court of Law.

(c) Names of the parties who submitted their tenders as well as the amount offered by them for the two years contract commencing from 1st September, 1977, are given below:

(1) Friends Trading Co., Delhi. Rs. 62,555/-.

(2) H. R. Arora, Allahabad. Rs. 57,100/-.

(3) Sh. Intizar Ahmad, Allahabad. Rs. 85,127/27.

It is not possible to say which tender had been submitted upto the 13.00 hrs. on 16th August, 1977 as the tender box was sealed only at 13.00 hrs. on 17th August, 1977.

Carriage Facility availed by Commercial Officers of Allahabad Division

218. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions when the carriage facility was availed of by the Commercial Officers of Allahabad Division during the period June, 1975 to October, 1977;

(b) the number of occasions when these officers' carriage had to be sent empty and in addition to Carriage facility the Commercial Officers preferred to travel in air-conditioned and First Class by regular train service; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken against the Commercial Officers who took undue advantage of their official position and misused the carriage facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Commercial Officers of Allahabad Division availed of the facility of inspection carriages on 23 occasions during June, 1975 to October, 1977.

(b) On only one occasion, the inspection carriage was worked empty for the stay of a Commercial Officer.

(c) There has been no misuse of the inspection carriage and therefore action against the Commercial Officer does not arise.

Opening of Railway High School

219. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representations from the Railway employees of Dhanbad Division and some members of Parliament regarding opening of Railway High School with the provision of Hostel in Old D.V.S. Building, Dhanbad, have been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to redress this long standing grievances for educational facilities of the children of thousands of Railwaymen, working mostly in jungle, hilly and backward areas of this Division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Originally the D.V.S. building at Dhanbad was licensed at a nominal fee for opening of a staff managed high school. The Railway staff at Dhanbad was not able to open the high school even after the building was licensed to them for the purpose. Subsequently the Central School authorities approached the railway for shifting their school from the Mines Campus area to Railway colony as the Mines authorities were not in a position to provide them additional facilities for the expansion of their school. As shifting of the Central School to Railway colony would readily fill the gap in available educational facilities to the railwaymen in the area, the request was favourably considered and the D. V. S. building was licensed to the Central School authorities. The Central School authorities are taking steps to shift their main school from the Mines Campus to the Railway colony. In the process there seems to be some resistance from the Mines' staff and this issue is being sorted out by those authorities. With the final shifting of the Central School to the Railway Colony, availability of educational facilities for the children of railwaymen would be greatly strengthened. This will be further reviewed in case the Central School authorities fail in their move to shift the school to railway colony.

Main Office of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Complex in New Delhi

220. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main office of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Complex are located at New Delhi without any proper justification;

(b) the reasons why it is located in New Delhi when the project is located at Bongaigaon and why the work at New Delhi cannot be managed by simply keeping a liaison office; and

(c) when do Government propose to shift the office from New Delhi to the project site?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (BRPL) was incorporated as a separate company in February, 1974. Before that the work relating to the implementation of the project was being handled by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, and certain officers who were handling this work were stationed at New Delhi. Even after incorporation of BRPL as a separate company, most of the officers of the newly incorporated company including the Managing Director continued to function from New Delhi primarily because of the following reasons:—

1. The work at the project site being still in preliminary stages did not require the whole time presence of Managing Director and bulk of the other administrative staff.

2. A large number of matters connected with the implementation of the project, e.g. getting various clearances from the Government departments, negotiations with prospective foreign collaborators as well as with BRPL's engineering consultants M/s. Engineers India Limited could be attended to more effectively from New Delhi.

3. The project site namely Bongaigaon did not have adequate office or residential accommodation which had to be built up over a period of time.

Nonetheless a site office had been set up at Bongaigaon and more and more staff are being progressively transferred to the site office as per the need for their presence at the project site.

It is expected that most of the officers of BRPL will shift to the site shortly and only officers required for liaison work would be left at New Delhi.

मथुरा तेलशोधक कारखाना

221. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मथुरा तेलशोधक कारखाने का निर्माण-कार्य कब आरम्भ हुआ था, इस पर कुल कितनी लागत आयेगी और इसमें किस प्रकार के कितने-कितने पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का उत्पादन होगा ;

(ख) इस कारखाने पर अब तक कुल कितना निर्माण-कार्य हो चुका है ;

(ग) यह कारखाना कब तक चालू हो जायेगा और इससे कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा ; और

(घ) कारखाने का निर्माण शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उवरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) मथुरा तेलशोधक कारखाने का निर्माण-कार्य मई, 1975 में आरम्भ किया गया था। सम्भाव्यता रिपोर्ट को आधार मान कर, वर्ष 1973 में 97 करोड़ रुपए की मूल प्रायोजना लागत की स्वीकृति की गई थी। तथापि, विस्तृत प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, इस तेलशोधक कारखाने पर 195.31 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आने की संभावना है।

अनुमानित उत्पाद निम्नलिखित होंगे :—

उत्पाद	'000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष दर से मात्रा
एल०पी०जी०	197
एम०एस०	350
नेफथा	809
ए०टी०एफ०	480
एस०के०	658
एच०एस०डी०	2043
एल०डी०ओ०	36
एफ० ओ० (रेगुलर)	84
फर्टिलाइजर फीड	640
बिटुमन	300
सल्फर	6

(ख) तेल शोधक कारखाने के लिए 1054 एकड़ और कस्बे के लिए 216 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है और उसके चारों तरफ बाड़ लगा दी गई है। कीथम झील तथा यमुना नदी से पानी की सप्लाई हेतु 60 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है। तेल शोधक कारखाने के समस्त एककों के प्रक्रिया डिजाइन पूर्ण हो चुके हैं। उनके कार्य के भाग के रूप में, रूसी पक्ष से अधिकांश इंजीनियरिंग ड्राइन्गस पहले से ही प्राप्त हो चुकी है। भारतीय काय के भाग के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत इंजीनियरिंग कार्य प्रगति पर है। अधिकांश विपुल सामग्री जैसे बायलर क्वालिटी प्लेट्स, कोड प्लेट्स, ऐलोय स्टील प्लेट्स तथा दीर्घकालीन अवधि में दिये जाने वाले मदों जैसे कालमस, वेसल्स रिएक्टर आदि के सम्बन्ध में दिए जाने वाले आदेशों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है। स्टील प्लेटें प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं और इनमें से अधिकांश निर्माताओं को दे दी गई हैं। विद्युत संयंत्र के निर्माण, डिजाइन और सप्लाई के

लिए मैसर्स भेल को एक महत्वपूर्ण ठेका पहले से ही दिया जा चुका है। विभिन्न सिविल निर्माण-कार्य तथा भंडारण टैंकों, कालमों आदि के निर्माण के लिए अधिक संख्या में निविदा पहले से ही दिये जा चुके हैं।

(ग) तेल शोधक कारखाने का निर्माण-कार्य परिलक्षित अनुसूची के अनुसार प्रगति पर है और जिसके अनुसार उसकी अप्रैल, 1980 तक आरम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है। कुल जन साधन की आवश्यकता की संख्या लगभग 1200 तक हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

(घ) प्रायोजना की प्रगति की समीक्षा करने और उसके कार्यन्वयन के दौरान पैदा हुई कठिनाइयों को दूर करने में सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु, सरकार ने एक उच्च स्तरीय संचालन समिति की स्थापना की है। इस समिति की बैठक नियमित अन्तराल के पश्चात् होती है और यह आई हुई कठिनाइयों को दूर करने तथा प्रायोजना के कार्य को और आगे बढ़ाने में सहायता प्रदान करती है।

S. C. and S. T. provided job on Northern Railway

222. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons who have been provided jobs on the Northern Railway during the last six months; and

(b) their percentage at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes appointed during the six months ending with 30th September, 1977 is as under:

(b)	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes
Class III . .	108	50
Class IV . .	37	1
Class III . .	12·5%	0·25%
Class IV (other than Safaiwalas)	21·01%	1·24%
Class IV . . (Safaiwalas)	96·5%	0·28%

उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव

223. श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार :

श्री राघवजी :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में चार की वृद्धि करके उसे 13 से 17 करने की (जिसमें मुख्य न्यायाधिपति सम्मिलित नहीं है) अनुज्ञा देने के लिए एक विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करने की प्रस्थापना है।

बिहार में लाइट रेलवे के रेल-श्रमिकों को नौकरियों में लिया जाना

224. **श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बिहार में आरा–सासाराम और फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे के रेल श्रमिकों को नौकरियों में लेने का निर्णय किया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): ये दोनों लाइट रेलें पूर्णत: निजी स्वामित्व और प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत हैं। माननीय सदस्य द्वारा जिस आश्वासन का जिक्र किया गया है उसमें आरा-सासाराम लाइट रेलवे कम्पनी के बन्द हो जाने पर कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों की कठिनाई दूर करने के लिए सरकारी रेल प्रणाली में नये कर्मचारी के रूप में उन्हें समाहित करने के लिए कहा गया है, अन्यथा वे बेकार हो जायेंगे।

Railway Line between Alleppey and Ernakulam

226. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the proposal for construction of a railway between Alleppey and Ernakulam stands now; and

(b) the details of steps Government propose to take to fulfil the long standing aspirations of the people of this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission have sought certain clarifications regarding the viability of the project, and the matter is under consideration in consultation with the Railway. A formal decision will be taken as soon as the clearance of the project is given by the Planning Commission.

Declaration of Licences as Illegal by Hathi Committee

227. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hathi Committee has declared Permission Letters and COB licences as illegal;

(b) is it a fact that the beneficiaries of these letters and licences have made huge profits and repatriated large sums to their principals abroad; and

(c) in view of the fact that these profits and repatriations were on productions without legal sanction, what do Government propose to do in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The view of the Hathi Committee was that Permission Letters do not have any legal backing in terms of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The Committee also observed that the authorities concerned did not verify whether effective steps had been taken by the companies for the items covered by their C.O.B. applications. The Committee have further observed that the Permission Letters and COB licences have given undue advantage to foreign companies to the detriment of the Indian Sector. Four members of the Commitee, however, expressed their reservations on the above interpretation and conclusion.

(b) No separate study is available on the turnover covered under the permission letters and COB licences as well as the profitability of such activity. In the circumstances it is not possible to say whether or not this activity has resulted in heavy accumulations of profits with the foreign companies.

(c) The legal opinion however is that Permission Letters were issued subject to certain conditions. Most of

these letters carried a condition that the manufacture of the drugs would be within the overall licensed capacity. The Permission Letters issued for the manufacture of drug formulations were more in the nature of clarification that the applicant would require a licence if certain conditions were violated.

भोपाल और विदिशा के बीच चलने वाली शटल ट्रेन का विस्तार

228. **श्री राघवजी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोपाल और विदिशा के मध्य चलने वाली शटल ट्रेन का विस्तार भोपाल से बासोपा या बासोदा या बीना तक करने की मांग रेलवे विभाग को प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) क्या रेल प्रशासन उपरोक्त मांग पर विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). 1 वी० बी०/2 वी बी भोपाल विदिशा शटल को गंजबासोदा अथवा बीना से दोनों ओर चलाए जाने के सुझाव की जांच की गई थी किन्तु गंजबासोदा और बीना पर टर्मिनल सम्बन्धी अपेक्षित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न होने के कारण इसे व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया और इससे भोपाल-विदिशा खण्ड के विद्यार्थियों तथा अन्य दैनिक यात्रियों को भी असुविधा होगी क्योंकि ऐसा करने से वर्तमान समय अनुसूची को बनाए रखने में कठिनाई होगी ।

Expenditure incurred on Narayanpur Railway Station

229. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the expenditure incurred to save the Narayanpur railway station, railway lines and adjoining villages from the Ganga erosion during the last floods and the expenditure likely to be incurred next year on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): An expenditure of about Rs. 31 lakhs was incurred by the Railway during the last flood season. In addition, some expenditure was incurred by the State Government also, details of which are not known to the Railway.

As the protection works are to be executed by the State Government and the final revised scheme/estimate as also the programme of construction is yet to be received from them, the Railway are not at this stage in a position to anticipate the expenditure likely to be incurred next year.

Representation from Sangli Municipal Council for Attaching special Bogie to Mahalaxmi Express

230. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the Sangli Municipal Council and the Chember of Commerce Sangli, Maharashtra State for attaching or earmarking one special bogie to Mahalaxmi Express for the convenience of passengers entraining at Sangli.

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to immediately redress the said grievances; and

(c) the time by which the demand is likely to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). As 303/304 Mahalaxmi Express is running with full load as at present and is fully patronised, earmarking of one coach exclusively for Sangli passengers is not feasible. However, a quota of 2 berths in 1st class, fifteen 3-tier sleeper berth and 10 IInd class seats on 303/304 Express have been earmarked for Sangli passengers. From 1st September, 1977 the quota of 3-tier sleeper berths has been enhanced from 15 to 20 berths.

Availability of Stretchers at New Delhi Railway Station

231. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVEIU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) wheher on the 4th October, 1977 a patient Mr. Muthuswamy just discharged from Hospital, could not be carried on a stretcher for boarding G.T. Express at New Delhi since no stretcher was available in good working condition there;

(b) the total number of stretchers at New Delhi Railway Station, the number in good working condition and the number defective;

(c) the reasons for a large number of defective stretchers; and

(d) the action proposed for improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Two stretchers in working condition were available on 4th October, 1977 at New Delhi railway station with the A.S.M. on duty. No request for supply of stretcher was received at the time of departure of 16 Up G. T. Express by the A. S. M. on duty on 4th October, 1977. No complaint was lodged in the complaint book regarding non-availability of a stretcher at the station.

(b) to (d). 3 Stretchers have been provided at New Delhi Railway station out of which 2 are in good working condition. The third stretcher has since been condemned and is being replaced.

उत्तर रेलवे के परिवार कल्याण विभाग के कर्मचारी

232. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के परिवार कल्याण विभाग के कर्मचारियों को उनके वर्तमान ग्रेड में उस तारीख के बाद से स्थाई किया गया है जिसको उन्हें उनके लिए चुना गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके मामले पर विचार करने तथा उनको उनके चयन की तारीख से स्थायी करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). स्थाईकरण की तिथी विरले ही सलेक्शन की तिथि होती हैं। स्थाईकरण किया जाना स्थाई रिक्तियों के होने पर निर्भर करता है। चूंकि परिवार कल्याण संगठन के पद अस्थाई होते हैं ; इसलिए जो व्यक्ति इस संगठन में भरती किए जाते हैं, उन्हें रेलवे के नियमित संवर्गों में समकक्ष पदों पर विशष मामले मानकर, स्थाई करने के लिए विचार किया जाता है। इस प्रकार उन्हें स्थाईकरण के मामले में अन्य रेल कर्मचारियों जैसे ही अवसर मिलते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे

233. श्री विरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे बन्द कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो कब से और क्या कम्पनी इसको चलाना चाहती है ;

(ख) इस रेलवे के कितने कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या लोगों की कठिनाई को तथा क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार इस रेलवे को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) लाइट रेलवे के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के कारण 25-5-77 से इस रेलवे की सेवाएं ठप्प हैं । समझौता विफल हो जाने के कारण अब इस मामले को श्रम मंत्रालय द्वारा न्यायाधिकरण को सौंप दिया गया है । हड़ताल जारी है ।

(ख) से (घ). इस सम्बन्धी वर्तमान स्थिति में प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Construction of New Solapur-Osmanabad-Bhir-Aurangabad-Jalgaon Line

234. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to construct a new line between Solapur-Osmanabad-Bhir Aurangabad-Jalgaon which would link up major centres of Marathwada and provide for the shortest South-North linkage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Cooking Gas

235. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a press report which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated 3rd September, 1977 reporting that the Indian Oil Corporation says there is likely to be persistent shortage of cooking gas (liquid petroleum gas) for the next two to three years;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to see that there is no shortage of cooking gas and it is supplied to consumers regularly?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a great demand for liquefied petroleum gas (cooking gas) for domestic purposes because of its convenience, but the present production of LPG is not adequate to meet the entire demand.

(c) The projection of LPG availability over the coming years is as follows:—

Year 1977-78	4 Lakh Tonnes.
Year 1981-82	9 Lakh Tonnes.

The demand of consumers already enrolled is generally being met in time.

जमालपुर लोको वर्कशाप

236. **श्री युवराज** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जमालपुर लोकों वर्कशाप में कर्मचारियों की संख्या शनै: शनै: और दृढ़ता से घकटर 22 हजार से 10 हजार रह गई है ;

(ख) क्या कार्यभार के अभाव के कारण रोलिंग मिल बन्द हो जाने की स्थिति में 500 और कर्मचारियों के बेरोजगार हो जाने की सम्भावना है जबकि वहां हजारों मशीनें और अनुभवी तकनीशन हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कच्चा माल आदि पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई किया जाएगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो कब ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं । जमालपुर कारखाने में कर्मचारियों की संख्या कभी भी 22,000 नहीं रही । पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना के तुरन्त पहले कर्मचारियों की संख्या 11,378 थी । उनकी वर्तमान संख्या 11076 हैं ।

(ख) मशीन एवं संयंत्र की खराब दशा के कारण रोलिंग मिल को बन्द किया जा रहा है । हटाये गये कर्मचारियों को अन्य व्यवसायों के लिए पुन: प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा हैं ताकि उन्हें वर्तमान रिक्त स्थानों पर समाहित किया जा सके और उन्हें नौकरी से हाथ नहीं धोना पड़े ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दरभंगा तक बड़ी लाइन को बढ़ाया जाना

237. **श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में दरभंगा तक बड़ी लाइन का विस्तार कार्य चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा, जिसके बारे में सर्वेक्षण पहले ही हो चुका है ;

(ख) सकरी-हसनपुर रेल लाइन का विस्तार कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) निर्मली जयनगर-सीतामढ़ी सीमावर्ती रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण का कार्य कब तक शुरु किया जायेगा और क्या इस बारे में सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) समस्तीपुर और दरभंगा के बीच मीटर लाइन को बदलने के लिए जो कि एक अनुमोदित निर्माण कार्य है, अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण पुनर्मूल्यांकन के बारे में हाल ही में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है । इस परियोजना के पूरा होने की लक्ष्य तिथि संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगी । मुजफ्फरपुर से दरभंगा तक बड़े आमान की एक नयी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है और सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो जान के बाद ही इस लाइन के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

(ख) सकरी—हसनपुर लाइन का निर्माण आरम्भ किये जाने में विलम्ब का कारण संसाधनों की कमी है और इस समय इसके पूरा होने की लक्ष्य तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती ।

(ग) जयनगर होकर निर्मली और सीतामढ़ी के बीच एक लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण आरम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Emoluments paid to Chairmen and Managing Directors of certain Companies

238. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of salary, emoluments and perquisites currently paid to the Chairmen and Managing Director of the following foreign-controlled concerns, *viz.* (1) CADBURY India Ltd., (2) Union Carbide, (3) Colgate Palmolive and (4) Brook Bond;

(b) whether he is considering to put curbs in this regard through suitable amendments to the provisions of the Companies Act;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) A statement giving the required information is annexed.

(b) to (d). Remuneration payable to directors of public limited companies and private companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies are regulated under the provisions of the Companies Act and the guidelines issued by the Department of Company Affairs. The question of revision of these guidelines is under consideration of Central Government. A decision in this regard will be taken as early as possible. Government has also appointed an Expert Committee to suggest amendments to the Companies Act, 1956. The question as to whether existing provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 relating to remuneration payable to directors should be amended will be considered on receipt of the report of this Committee.

Statement

CADBURY INDIA LIMITED:

Shri Prem Pandhi is the Chairman of the Company. As per information available with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay he has been paid remuneration as under:

Year ended	Remuneration
03 01 1976 .	. Rs. 26,150 (employed for part of the year)
01 01 1977.	. Rs. 1,41,445 (includes arrears of 1975)

Shri D. W. McPhie is the Managing Director of the Company. He is entitled to the following remuneration:

(i) Consolidated salary of Rs. 7,700/- per month with annual increment of Rs. 833/- per month.

(ii) Commission on the company's profits as may be determined by the Board of Directors from time to time.

He is also entitled for contribution to the Company's gratuity scheme, contributions towards pension fund scheme and such other scheme, if any, maintained in the United Kingdom by the Cadbury Schweppes Group of Companies, Personal Accident Policy, rent free furnished residential accommodation including the use of telephone, motor-car together with driver, Medical benefits, first class return Air passage to him, his wife and children, Travelling expenses, etc.

As per information available with the Registrar of Companies, Mr. McPhie has been paid remuneration as under:

Year ended	Total Payment.
03 01 1976 .	Rs. 97,004
01 01 1977 .	Rs. 2,10,460

NOTE: When the above appointments were made this company was a private company and was not a subsidiary of any public company. This company became a public company only on June 11, 1977. Since the appointments were made when the company was a private company, the approval of the Central Government was not required for the said appointments and payments of the aforesaid remuneration.

UNION CARBIDE INDIA LIMITED:

Shri Keshub Mahindra is the Chairman of the Company. He is a non-executive Director of the company and is entitled only to a sitting fee of Rs. 300/- per Board Meeting attended.

Shri P. C. Banerjea is the Deputy Managing Director of the Company and is entitled to a salary of Rs. 7500/- per month, a commission of ½ per cent of the net profits subject to a maximum of 50 per cent of the salary and the following perquisites:

(1) Company's contribution towards Provident Fund; (2) Company's contribution towards Pension Fund; (3) Gratuity; (4) Medical benefits for self and family; (5) Leave Travel Concession; (6) Leave; (7) Furnished accommodation with services; (8) Free use of car; and (9) Free residential telephone.

This company has also sought the approval of the Central Government for the appointment of Mr. W. R. Correa as the Managing Director of the Company for five years with effect from August 15, 1977 on a remuneration consisting of a salary of Rs. 10,000/- per month, commission at the rate of ½ per cent of the net profits subject to a maximum of 50 per cent of the salary and the nine perquisites referred to above in respect of Shri P. C. Banerjea. The application is still under the consideration of the Central Government.

COLGATE PALMOLIVE (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED:

As per the records available with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay no person has been designated as the Chairman of the Company.

Shri H. Rai is the Managing Director of the company and has been paid the remuneration as under during the last three years:

Year ended	Remuneration
31 12 1974	Rs. 2,08,180
31 12 1975	Rs. 2,08,850
31 12 1976	Rs. 2,12,424

As per the information available with the Registrar of Companies, he is entitled to a salary of Rs. 10,000/- per month, a Bonus of Rs. 51,140/- every year besides the actual travelling and entertainment expenses, medical benefits, unfurnished residential accommodation, motor-car, telephone expenses, Provident Fund, Gratuity, superannuation fund, insurance, etc.

NOTE: Since this company is private company, and not a subsidiary of any public company, the approval of the Central Government was not required for the aforesaid appointment.

BROOKEBOND INDIA LIMITED:

Shri P. R. Neelakantan is the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company. The company has two Managing Directors, namely: Shri T. S. Nagarajan and Shri C. S. Samuel. Each of the three persons are entitled to the following remuneration and perquisites:

Salary: Rs. 7500/- per month.

Commission: At the rate of 1 per cent of the net profits subject to a maximum of the following absolute limits:

In the case of Shri PR Neelakantan: Rs. 45,000/- p.a.

Shri TS Nagarajan . Rs. 30,000/ p.a.

Shri CS Samuel . Rs. 30,000/- p.a.

Perquisites: (1) Company's contribution towards Provident Fund; (2) Company's contribution towards Pension/Superannuation Fund; (3) Gratuity; (4) Medical benefits for self and family; (5) Leave Travel concession; (6) Leave; (7) Furnished residential accommodation; (8) Free use of car with driver; (9) Free telephone at residence; and (10) Fees of Clubs.

बिहार के पिछड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के लिए यातायात की व्यवस्था

239. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के पिछड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ठोस यातायात की व्यवस्था करने की दिशा में "गिरिडीह से जमुआ, धनवार होते हुए कोडरमा और कोडरमा से हजारीबाग शहर होते हुए रांची रोड" तक बड़ी रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए यातायात मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवनारायण) : (क) और (ख) : कोडरमा और हजारीबाग टाउन होते हुए रांची रोड और गिरिडीह के बीच प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क के लिए यातायात-एवं-इंजीनियरी मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण 1977-78 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है। सर्वेक्षण का काम शीघ्र ही शुरु किया जाएगा।

IDPL Unit at Balasore

240. SHRI JENA BAIRAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up one of the units of IDPL in the coastal district of Balasore in Orissa to bring it on the industrial map of India; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken and when the project will be taken up?

THE MNISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) are examining the possibility of setting up a joint sector drug formulation-*cum* Phyto chemical unit in Orissa in joint participation with the Industrial Promotion Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL). The feasibility report for this unit has yet to be prepared by IDPL. Government will take a decision in regard to the setting up of such a unit depending on the merits of the proposal.

रेलवे कर्मचारी दल का गठन

241. **श्री रामलाल राही :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग की सलाह पर एक रेलवे कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दल के निर्देश पद क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) रेलों पर कार्यकारी दल के लिए विचारणीय विषय निम्नलिखित है :—

(i) 1977-78 के अन्त तक रेलों की ढुलाई क्षमता तथा

उसके उपयोग की समीक्षा करना जिसमें मन्द क्षमता की मात्रा तथा संचलन में स्थानिक रूप से खण्डीय और टर्मिनल अड़चनों पर प्रकाश डाला जायेगा।

(ii) आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978–83 के प्रत्येक वर्ष में माल यातायात के लिए परिवहन की आवश्कताओं का यथार्थवादी आकलन करना। यह आकलन रेलों द्वारा ढोयी जाने वाली प्रमुख वस्तुओं जैसे कोयला, इस्पात कारखानों के लिए तैयार इस्पात और कच्चा सामान, निर्यात के लिए लोह अयस्क, सीमेंन्ट, उर्वरक, खाद्यान्न, पेट्रोल और तेल तथा स्नेहक, रेलवे का सामान तथा अन्य सामान्य माल के सम्बन्ध में किया जायेगा। परिवहन की आवश्यकताओं का आकलन प्रारम्भिक टन भार तथा मीटरिक टन किलोमीटर दोनों के अनुसार किया जा सकता है। ऐसा माल यातायात के प्रत्याशित प्रतिमान तथा वहन दूरी को ध्यान में रखकर किया जायेगा।

(iii) आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि 1978–83 के प्रत्येक वर्ष में (क) उपनगरीय और (ख) अनुपनगरीय यात्री यातायात की आवश्यकताओं का आकलन करना। अनुपनगरीय यातायात के मामले में गाड़ियों में भीड़-भाड़ कम करने तथा लम्बी दूरी के यात्री यातायात की आवश्यकताओं पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

(iv) उपभोक्ता तरजीह, सेवा की लागत आदि के आधार पर रेल, सड़क परिवहन तथा तटीय जहाजरानी के लिए माल और यात्री यातायात निर्धारित करने के लिए नीति संरचना सम्बन्धी सुझाव देना।

(v) आकलित यात्री और माल यातायात के लिए चल स्टाक की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978–83 की अवधि में रेलों के उत्पादन कारखानों तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में चलस्टाक के उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम की सिफारिश करना।

(vi) 1977–78 के अन्त तक उपलब्ध होने वाली क्षमता तथा यातायात की प्रक्षिप्त आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखकर पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि 1978–83 के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए विभिन्न योजना शीर्षकों जैसे चल स्टाक, लाइन क्षमता के काम आदि के अन्तर्गत रेलवे का विकास कार्यक्रम तथा उन पर होने वाले व्यय को प्रतिपादित करना। चूंकि रेल परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में लम्बा समय लगता है। इसलिए कार्यकारी

दल इसे दस वर्ष की अवधि के परिप्रेक्ष्य में मान सकता है ।

(vii) प्रस्तुत परियोजनाओं कार्यक्रमों के निष्पादन में योजना अवधि के दौरान तथा उनके पूरा हो जाने के बाद कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न कोटियों में होने वाली सम्भावित सीधी नियुक्तियों को श्रमिक दिनों में बताना ।

(viii) पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए सभी प्रकार के सामान और उपस्कर की आवश्यकता बताना तथा यह बताना कि वे कितनी मात्रा में देशी साधनों से बड़े उद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों से अलग-अलग प्राप्त हो सकेगा तथा कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात करना होगा ।

(ix) विकासात्मक रेल लाइनों में निवेश के सम्बन्ध में अपनाने के लिए नीति की सिफारिश करना ।

Robbing of Passengers of Kasganj-Kanpur Section of N. E. Railway

242. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers of the Kasganj-Kanpur section of the North-Eastern Railway were robbed of the belongings on the night of 11th October, 1977; and

(b) if so, the total loss of life and property and the necessary actions likely to be taken to prevent such happenings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No passenger was robbed of anything on the Kasganj-Kanpur Section on 11-10-77. However, one unarmed RPF Rakshak escorting 115 UP Passenger during the day challenged four criminals who were cutting rexine cloth in a 1st Class coach. The criminals beat the Rakshak and robbed his cap and Rs. 50/- cash and did not allow him to get down at the next halt. All the four criminals got down when the train started from Patiali Railway Station. The Government Railway Police, Kasganj have arrested two criminals and are pursuing investigation.

(b) There was no loss of life or property. This was a stray incident and all efforts are being taken to bring the culprits to book.

हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा और पंजाब से नई गाड़ियों को चलाने का प्रस्ताव

243. श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा और पंजाब से कोई नई गाड़ियां चलाने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है जिससे इन राज्यों को राजधानी दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बम्बई जैसे बड़े शहरों से जोड़ा जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की गाड़ियां कब और कहां से चलाई जायेंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली और फिरोजपुर के बीच एक गाड़ी चलाने के प्रस्ताव पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Accommodation rented by IDPL in the Capital

244. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 342 on the 5th July, 1977 regarding accommodations taken on rent by certain undertakings and state:

(a) the accommodation rented by the I.D.P.L. for office, godowns and guest houses at various places in the Capital;

(b) the monthly rental value thereof, the manner in which the rent paid in each case and the duration of agreement;

(c) the accommodation rented by I.D.P.L. in East of Kailash Community Centre and other places of the Centre after July, 1977 and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the possibility of renting DDA accommodation was explored and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the difficulties which lay in the way of Government in decentralising the various units of I.D.P.L. located in the capital to the Plant sites and thus economic expenditure in view of the mounting losses incurred by the IDPL?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1033/77].

(c) Additional accommodation measuring 1560 sq. ft. has been hired in 8, Community Centre, East of Kailash, New Delhi with effect from 27-9-1977 at a rent of Rs. 4212/- per month. This accommodation was hired to accommodate the staff and the material of Regional Sales Office, Delhi.

(d) and (e). The possibility of hiring DDA accommodation was explored but the proposal was not found feasible and acceptable to the Company as the accommodation offered by DDA in Nehru Place was not found suitable or commensurate with the needs of the company. Further, the rates quoted by DDA were much higher than the ones on which IDPL has hired accommodation for its various offices in the capital. The company has in Delhi only its Central Office, Marketing Division, one of the Regional Sales Offices to look after the sales of Delhi and Rajasthan, and a Camp Office of Formulations Unit to be established in Gurgaon District. The Offices of the other units of the company are located at places where company's plants are located *viz.*, Virbhadra in Rishikesh, Hyderabad, Madras and Muzaffarpur. The Company is constructing a building for its Central Office within the periphery of its newly sanctioned Formulations Unit to be established in District Gurgaon. After completion of this building, the Central Office of the Company is expected to shift to this building.

Submarine Oil Pipeline from Bombay High to the Coast

245. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken in regard to the laying of submarine pipelines from Bombay High to the coast;

(b) if so, the route chosen for the submarine pipe line;

(c) the shore terminal for this oil pipeline;

(d) the advantages of this particular location and its economics as against other alternative routes; and

(e) the total estimated cost of the entire project already planned and being implemented now in the said directions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question of the optimum utilisation of crude oil and associated gas of the Bombay High field has been under Government's consideration right from the time the discovery was known to be of commercial significance. In February 1975, Government appointed a Working Group consisting of experts and representatives of the industry to recommend measures for the optimal utilisation of the Bombay High oil and gas. While the recommendations of the Working Group were under examination, representations were received from the Government of Maharashtra and the Government of Gujarat concerning certain aspects of the utilisation of the associated gas from Bombay High. The entire matter has been discussed at a series of inter-Ministerial meetings as also with the Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Maharashtra and the decision taken thereafter on techno-economic considerations that the oil and gas pipelines for the transport of oil and associated gas be laid from Bombay High to Trombay *via* Uran, where a shore terminal would be established.

A project study has also been undertaken for laying a pipeline from South Bassein to Gujarat, which on its way will be inter-connected with the pipeline from Bombay High so that the flow of associated gas as well as non-associated gas in the two directions can be regulated.

(e) The total estimated cost of the pipelines from Bombay High to Trombay (via) North Bassein and Uran, which is being implemented is Rs. 219 crores approximately.

Use of Hindi in Railway Offices

246. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the slackness in the use of the language of the Union, Hindi, in the various Railway Offices, departments and administrative set-up particularly in the regions where either Hindi is the mother-tongue or where Hindi has been accepted for correspondence and transactions, after the Janata Government has come into the power;

(b) what steps are being taken to see that the progress is in this direction rather than switching over again to increase use of English; and

(c) in view of the fact that the Railways are a commercial organisation and come into daily contact with the users, what are the reasons that officers and men continue to force foreign language upon them, even though the overwhelming majority do not know the language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There has been no slackness in the use of Hindi in Railway offices after the Janata Government has come into power.

(b) In view of above, the question does not arise.

(c) The officers and employees of the Railway Department do not compel the public to use English while dealing with the Railways. Letters received in Hindi from public are, as far as possible, being replied to in Hindi. Forms for the various purposes filled in Hindi by the public are duly accepted and dealt with accordingly.

Provision of Diesel Engine to Meerut Shuttle

247. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the passengers travelling on Meerut shuttle are mostly the Government employees who have to attend their offices at 10 A.M.;

(b) whether the train runs late two or three days a week and this causes inconvenience and harassment to the employees; and

(c) whether Government propose to attach a diesel-engine to Meerut shuttle to prevent late running of this train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) No. An analysis of punctuality performance of 2NM Meerut City-New Delhi shuttle has shown that it arrived right time on 58 occasions during September, and October '77.

(c) Dieselisation of 1NM/2NM shuttle is not feasible at present.

Waiving of conditions in respect of IPDL Licences

248. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been waiving conditions of Industrial Licences and letters of intent in the case of I.D.P.L.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) have IDPL been resorting to pre-emption of capacity for certain bulk drugs with a view to prevent the entry of Indian companies in the field;

(d) whether this policy has resulted in high prices of IDPL items as there was no competition; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take to avoid hardship to the consumers of drugs, manufactured by IDPL?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have granted licences/letter of intent of IDPL a Public Sector Undertaking, taking into account the overall policy of Government to give a leadership role to the Public Sector. Hence the question of pre-emption of capacity for bulk drugs preventing the entry of other Indian companies does not arise.

(d) and (e). The prices of drugs and pharmaceuticals are regulated under the DPCO, 1970 and the norms followed for fixing prices of products manufactured by IDPL are the same as applied to other drug manufacturing units.

Development of Oil Resources

249. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he discussed with the British Minister for Energy the development of oil resources recently at London; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Minister of Petroleum,

Chemicals and Fertilizers visited U.K. at the invitation of the British Government.

Minister, Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers and the Secretary of State for Energy, Government of U.K. availed of this opportunity to survey the oil development programmes and the capabilities of the two countries in the field of offshore development, petrochemicals, energy conservation and related matters.

Rail Connection between Sealdah and Hasnabad Stations

250. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations were received regarding direct connection of railway between Sealdah and Hasnabad stations if so, details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that to cover only 86 K.M. railway takes nearly 3 hours from Sealdah to Hasnabad station, a densely populated and developing area; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken upto date to connect Sealdah-Hasnabad stations for quicker service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

Introduction of a direct train between Sealdah and Hasnabad has been asked for and this has not been found feasible as introduction of a direct train on steam traction will reduce the line capacity on Sealdah-Barasat electrified section and also due to lack of terminal facilities at the saturated Sealdah station.

(b) Yes.

(c) Under the existing conditions of track and traction, no fast direct service is feasible.

राज्यों की राजधानियों और केन्द्रीय राजधानी के बीच सीधी रेल सेवा

251. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में राज्यों की राजधानियों और केन्द्रीय राजधानी की बीच सीधी रेल सेवा उपलब्ध करने की योजना के बारे में कार्य इस बीच पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी राजधानियों को केन्द्रीय राजधानी से रेलवे लाइनों द्वारा अभी जोड़ा जाना है; और

(ग) यह कार्य सम्भवतया कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी लाइनों के निर्माण शुरू करने के लिए समय-अनुसूची संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगी ।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के नाम जहां कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है	राजधानी	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4
1.	मणिपुर	इम्फाल	सिल्चर-जिरीबाम नयी मीटर लाइन बिछाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और रिपोर्टों की जांच की जा रही है। रिपोर्टों से पता चला है कि इस लाइन पर 8.37 करोड़ रुपये लागत आएगी और प्रथम वर्ष में (—) 2.20 प्रतिशत की आमदनी होगी। नवीनतम स्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नए सिरे से यातायात का मूल्यांकन प्रगति पर है।
2.	मेघालय	शिलांग	गुवाहाटी-बर्नीहाट रेल सम्पर्क के लिए एन०ई० कौंसिल की लागत पर हाल ही में सर्वेक्षण पूरे किये गये हैं और रिपोर्टों की जांच की जा रही है। इस 28.81 कि०मी० लम्बी लाइन पर 8.9 करोड़ रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके खुलने के छठे वर्ष में 1.58 प्रतिशत आमदनी होगी। इन परियोजनाओं को शुरु करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय एन० ई० कौंसिल या योजना आयोग द्वारा अतिरिक्त धन उपलब्ध कराये जाने पर निर्भर करेगा। शिलांग को बर्नीहाट से जोड़ने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	ईटानगर	एन० ई० कौंसिल की लागत पर टिपलिंग से ईटानगर तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है। सर्वेक्षण पूरा होने तथा रिपोर्टों की जांच के पश्चात इस परियोजना को शुरु करने के बारे में विचार किया जाएगा।

1	2	3	4
4.	मिजोरम .	. एजल	लालाघाट / लाला बाजार-सैरंग/एजल के सर्वेक्षण एन० ई० कौंसिल की लागत पर किया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना के बारे में सर्वेक्षण पूरा होने तथा रिपोर्टों की जांच के पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा ।
5.	सिक्कम ०	. गंगटोक	सिक्कम को जोड़ने के लिए एक रेल सम्पर्क बनाने का इस सम्य कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।
6.	नागालैंड .	. कोहिमा	इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	. श्रीनगर	जम्मू-ऊधमपुर रेल सम्पर्क (बड़ी लाइन) जोकि जम्मू ऊधमपुर-श्रीनगर के प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क का एक भाग है, के लिए इस समय अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण (इंजीनियरी) सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। इस कार्य (जम्मू-ऊधमपुर सम्पर्क) की शुरुआत करने का प्रश्न संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और इस परियोजना को योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जाने पर निर्भर करेगा ।
8	अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप	पोर्टब्लेयर	व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।
9.	दादर-नागर हवेली	. सिलवासा	इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।
10.	लक्षद्वीप .	. कवरत्ती	व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

Changes proposed in the Constitution

252. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking to make certain changes in the Constitution;

(b) if so, which are the articles which Government think need some changes;

(c) what are the reasons for changing those articles of the Constitution; and

(d) when does Government propose to make changes in the aforesaid articles?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (d). Government are contemplating introduction of a Bill to amend the Constitution after consulting other political parties in Parliament. The exact form of the Bill would depend upon the outcome of the consultations.

Oil Exploration by ONGC in Godavari and Kaveri River Basins

253. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has started or planned for any work for identifying the areas where oil and gas could be struck for progressive exploitation in Godavari and Kaveri river basins; and

(b) if so, the details of the plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. on the basis of the surveys carried out in Godavari onshore, drilling is proposed to be carried out shortly on a location near Narsapur town. It is also proposed to carry out surveys in Godavari offshore. In Cauvery onshore, based on extensive surveys conducted, 18 deep and 10 structural wells have so far been drilled but no commercial hydrocarbons have been discovered there. Surveys in Cauvery onshore are continuing. In offshore Cauvery between Pondicherry and Karaikal seismic surveys have recently been carried out. In the Gulf of Mannar one well was drilled but was found to be dry. However, the data obtained are being evaluated to determine the scope of further work.

Derailment of Madras Rameshwaram Passenger Train

254. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that on 17th October, 1977 number of passengers were killed and injured in the derailment of the engine and five coaches of Rameshwaram bound Madras- Rameshwaram Passenger between Paramakudi and Pandi-Kanmayi stations on the metre-gauge section of Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured in the accident, compensation paid and action taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). In the derailment of 107 Down Madras Egmore-Rameswaram Passenger train between Paramakudi and Pandikanmoi stations on 17th October, 1977, 2 persons were killed, 7 sustained grievous injuries and 4 simple injuries. This accident has been inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore. Suitable action will be taken on receipt of his inquiry report.

The claims can be preferred within a period of 3 months from the date of accident to the Claims Commissioner. On the basis of the verdict given by the court of the Claims Commissioner, payments are arranged by the Railway Administration. No compensation under the Indian Railways Act has been paid so far.

Extension of Amritsar Railway Station

255. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Railways has received any proposals to extend the railway station of Amritsar and provide an entrance towards the Golbag area of Amritsar;

(b) whether Government have considered this proposal;

(c) whether the population of Amritsar city is put to great inconvenience without this entry and they have to go a long way and cross an overhead bridge to reach the railway station; and

(d) whether Government are also considering another proposal regarding covering the platforms etc. of Amritsar Railway Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The station building is situated to the North of the railway lines. People residing on the South side of the railway line have been complaining that they have to cover a long distance to reach the station and demanded an entry and booking facilities on the South side also.

(d) Yes.

Doubling of Sealdah-Bongaon section

256. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the project of doubling the Sealdah-Bongaon Section of the Eastern Railway rests now; and

(b) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to expedite the execution of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). As the project is unremunerative, the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission have been approached for exempting the Ministry of Railways from payment of dividend on the capital cost of the line and for compensation on account of operating losses on the line. No decision has been reached as yet in this regard.

Extension of Delhi-Jaipur Pink Express to Ajmer

257. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:

SHRI S. K. SARDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to extend Delhi-Jaipur Pink Express up to Ajmer, which is a prominent pilgrim and tourist centre; and

(b) if so, by what time this Express train will be extended upto Ajmer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

रेलवे कंट्रोलरों की सीधी कार्यवाही करने की धमकी

258. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 7 अक्तूबर, 1977 के 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार रेलवे कन्ट्रोलर्स आफ इंडिया ने धमकी दी है कि यदि सरकार ने उनकी मांगें पूरी न कीं तो वे सीधी कार्यवाही करेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एसोसिएशन की मांगों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Running of Special Trains to Madurai for All India Railwaymen Federation Conference

259. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special trains run to Madurai in connection with the conference of the All India Railwaymen Federation; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by the Railways on these special trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Ten special trains were run to Madurai to clear the extra rush of traffic of All India Railwaymen Federation's Conference at Madurai in September' 1977.

(b) The figures of expenditure incurred in running individual trains are not maintained.

Lowering of voter's age

260. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:
SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of lowering the voter's age from 21 to 18 years has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past;

(b) if so, the particulars of decision taken in this regard; and

(c) in case no decision has been taken so far, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has been taken in this regard.

(c) As the matter requires careful consideration, it is not possible to say when a decision will be taken.

Setting up of a Fertilizer Plant at Uran

261. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have plan to set up a plant for fertiliser at Uran near Bombay;

(b) whether this plant will process the associated gas from Bombay;

(c) if so, what are the details; and

(d) whether the availability of cooking gas and fertiliser is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government propose to set up additional fertilizer capacity based on associate gas from Bombay High. Details in regard to the exact location, size of the plant, product mix etc. have not yet been firmed up.

(d) With the setting up of facilities for the extraction of liquid petroleum gas and the production of fertilizers from associate gas from the

Bombay High Structure, the availability of cooking gas and fertilizers would be augmented.

Consumption of Petroleum Products

262. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts are being made to discourage the consumption of petroleum products in view of their heavy import cost;

(b) the consumption of petroleum products in 1975-76 and 1976-77 and also the estimated consumption in the first six months of 1977-78;

(c) the comparative cost of indigenous and imported crude; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to rationalise the pricing pattern and to bring down the subsidy on oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Reduction in consumption of petroleum products is sought to be achieved through fiscal measures, and also through the exercise of greater economy and efficiency in the use of oil and cutting down of inessential consumption. The efforts being made to encourage greater economy and efficiency in the use of oil are given below:—

Furnace Oil Conservation:

(i) Conducting furnace oil utilisation surveys in industrial units through the Petroleum Conservation Action Group.

(ii) Promotion of the programmes of switch-over from petroleum fuels to coal, whereve technologically fessible.

(iii) Taking up with the concerned industry association the question of improvements in the design of fue consumption equipments.

(iv) Introduction of norms of consumption of furnace oil for certain selected industries like the paper and pulp and glass industries.

Diesel Oil Conservation:

(i) Implementation of diesel economy plans in selected depots of State Transport Undertakings.

(ii) Undertaking diesel conservation studies in one diesel locoshed in the Railways.

Technical Information Services:

(i) Issuing monthly Technical Information Services Bulletins for wide dissemination to industrial and transport undertakings.

(ii) Production of a documentary film on diesel conservation for being displayed to general public, and technical films on furnace oil and diesel conservation measures.

Training:

Development of a cadre of Fuel Efficiency Engineers from among fresh engineering graduates under which about 24 engineers are trained every alternate year through the National Productivity Council.

(b) The details of consumption of petroleum products during 1975-76, 1976-77 and the first six months of 1977-78 are as under:—

Year	Consumption of petroleum products (in million tonnes)
1975-76 . . .	22·447 (Actual)
1976-77 . . .	24·100 (Provisional)
1977-78 First six months . . .	12·043 (Estimated)

(c) The price of indigenous onshore crude oil of 34 degree API is Rs. 33.30 per barrel. This price includes the royalty payable but excludes the cess of Rs. 60 per tonne and transporation charges.

The price of indigenous off-shore (Bombay High) crude of 34 degree API is Rs. 45.00 per barrel. This excludes the cess of Rs. 60 per tonne, royalty and transportation charges from field head to shore installation.

The average current price of imported crude oil, exclusive of transportation and insurance cost, is around $ 12.65 per barrel (Rs. 838.76 per tonne).

(d) The pricing of finished petroleum products is based on the system of a "pooled price" of crude oil, which is the weighted average of the f.o.b. price of imported crude, and the price of indigenous crude. This system does not involve any subsidy, keeps the prices of finished petroluem products at the minimum, and also ensures a suitable return to the undertakings engaged in the producing, refining and marketing of oil.

सतना नगरपालिका से अभ्यावेदन

263. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सतना में स्टेशन रोड पर कच्ची 'गुमटी' के स्थान पर पक्की 'गुमटी' का निर्माण करने के लिए रेलवे की जमीन का अधिग्रहण करने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश को सतना नगरपालिका से गत तीन अथवा चार महीने में मंत्रालय को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1957 से 1972 की अवधि के दौरान सतना के जिला कलेक्टर, जनता और नगरपालिका यह मांग करती रही है कि इन गुमटियों के लिए रेलवे की कुछ जमीन दे दी जाए और जमीन की लागत के रूप में 29,200 रुपए की धनराशि भी नगरपालिका के पास जमा करा दी गयी थी; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में जल्दी ही कोई कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सड़क को चौड़ा करने की प्रक्रिया में जिन दुकानदारों के उजड़ जाने की सम्भावना है, उन्हें फिर से बसाने के लिए सतना रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट सतना-अमरपाटन मार्ग के साथ-साथ रेलवे की भूमि के आबंटन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार, सतना नगर पालिका और अन्य लोगों से आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, हालांकि, भूमि की लागत के लिए नगर पालिका ने रेल प्रशासन के पास कोई धन जमा नहीं किया है ।

चूंकि सम्बन्धित रेलवे भूमि की रेलवे को अपने विकास कार्यों के लिए भविष्य में आवश्यकता है, रेल प्रशासन ने सतना नगर पालिका से यह कहा है कि रेलवे इस भूमि को छोड़ नहीं सकती लेकिन रेलों के सामान्य नियमों के अनुसार उजड़े हुए दुकानदारों को फिर से बसाने के लिए अस्थायी आधार पर केवल लाइसेंस पर दे सकती है । वह भी इस शर्त पर कि जब कभी रेल सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए इस भूमि की आवश्यकता होगी, रेलों को इसे वापिस ले लेने का अधिकार होगा । 7-10-77 को हुई बैठक में सतना नगर पालिका ने मूल रूप से इन शर्तों पर सहमति दे दी है ।

Robbing of passengers of Aligarh Delhi Train

264. SHRI SHIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that all the 50 passengers of a II class compartment of the Aligarh-Delhi passenger train were robbed in running train between Mehrawal and Kalu Station by a gang of armed robbers on 15-10-77;

(b) if so, whether any culprit has been arrested in this connection; and

(c) the preventive measures taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Six passengers were looted by a gang of 15-16 armed criminals in a second class coach of 1 ATD passenger train on the night of 14-10-77 when the train was running between Mehrawal and Kulwa railway stations on the Khurja-Aligarh section of the Northern Railway.

(b) One person has been arrested on 17-10-1977 by the District Police, Aligarh.

(c) The following preventive measures are being taken by the Government Railway Police:—

(i) All night trains are being escorted by Armed Government Railway Police guards;

(ii) Surprise raids and checking of Railway Stations and passenger trains in the night, are being carried out by SP, DSP Station Officers and other officers with PAC and other force;

(iii) Drive against criminals in and around Ghaziabad, Aligarh and Bulandsahar has been intensified by the State Police of Uttar Pradesh;

(iv) Minister of Railways has recently brought to the notice of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh the increasing trend of violent crime in trains running in Uttar Pradesh and requested for launching concerted drive aimed at effective preventive measures and prompt detection of such cases.

बोम्बे हाई म किया गया कार्य और उस पर हुआ खर्च

265. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोम्बे हाई में तेल और गैस के बारे में किस प्रकार का कार्य हुआ है और उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ है;

(ख) यह परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जाने की सम्भावना है, पूरा हो जाने पर अनुमानत: कितना खर्च होगा और इस समय वहां पर क्या कार्य चल रहा है;

(ख) इस परियोजना के पूरा हो जाने पर कितना तेल और गैस प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) प्राप्त हुआ यह तेल और गैस प्रत्येक राज्य को किस प्रकार और कितनी मात्रा में देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) कुछ अन्वेषण एवं मूल्मांकन कुएं तथा 12 उत्पादन कुओं के खोदे जाने के अतिरिक्त, तीन कुएं प्लेटफार्म, एक गैस निकलाने वाली चिमनी, दो एस०बी०एम० तथा आपस में जोड़ने वाली पाइप लाइनें आदि बम्ब

हाई में स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं। 30-9-1977 तक कुल मिलाकर लगभग 135 करोड़ रुपया व्यधन कार्य तथा उत्पादन सुविधाओं पर खर्च किया गया।

(ख) बम्बई हाई का विकास अगले 3-4 वर्षों में पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना की जा सकती है। बम्बई हाई और उत्तरी बसीन क्षेत्रों का पांच चरणों में विकास किया जा रहा है। सरकार ने चरण I, II तथा III के लिये कुल 683.91 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की स्वीकृति दी है। तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग का समस्त पांचों चरणों का 854.32 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमान था। इस समय बम्बई हाई से ट्राम्बे वाया उत्तरी बसीन और युरान तक पाइप लाइनें बिछाने के साथ-साथ कार्य चालू है।

(ग) 10 मिलियन मी० टन प्रति वर्ष की दर से तेल तथा लगभग 3 मिलियन घन मीटर प्रति दिन की दर से सम्बद्ध गैस (एसोसियेटिड गैस) प्राप्त होगी।

(घ) अशोधित तेल के वर्तमान उत्पादन की पूरी मात्रा को भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा परिष्कृत की जाती है। कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड तथा काल्टैक्स रिफाइनरी द्वारा विशाखापतटनम में कुछ थोड़ी सी मात्रा को साफ किया गया है। जब यह क्षेत्र 10 मिलियन मी० टन प्रति वर्ष की दर से अनुकुलतम उत्पादन आरम्भ करने लगेगा, अशोधित तेल को तटवर्ती शोधनशालाओं जैसे भारत पेट्रोलियम, कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड तथा काल्टैक्स तथा देश के भीतरी भाग में स्थित कोयाली और मथुरा शोधनशालाओं में साफ किया जाएगा। सम्बद्ध गैस के परिवहन के लिए बम्बई हाई से ट्राम्बे वाया यूरान तक एक अन्तः सागरीय गैस पाइप लाइन बिछाई जा रही है तथा दक्षिण बसीन से गुजरात तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रयोजना अध्ययन भी आरम्भ किया जा रहा है, जो कि अपने मार्ग में बम्बई हाई से आने वाली गैस पाइपलाइन से अन्तः सम्बद्ध होगी जिससे कि महाराष्ट्र तथा गुजरात की तरफ बहने वाली सम्बद्ध तथा गैर-सम्बद्ध दोनों प्रकार की गैसों को आवश्यकतानुसार नियमित किया जा सकता है।

भागलपुर-कटुआ पैसेंजर ट्रेन के बन्द होने पर अभ्यावेदन

266. **डा० रामजी सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भागलपुर-कटुआ पैसेंजर ट्रेन के बन्द करने से जनता का कितना असन्तोष बढ़ा तथा उन्हें कितना कष्ट हुआ और क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अभ्यावेदन, विरोधपत्र आदि प्राप्त हुआ है और क्या सरकार को इस असन्तोष के परिणामस्वरूप स्थानीय क्षेत्रों में हुए हस्ताक्षर अभियान तथा प्रदर्शनों की जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अविलम्ब इस ट्रेन को पुनः चालू करेगी और यदि हां, तो कब से ;

(ग) क्या इस ट्रेन को चालू करना लाभकर नहीं माना जाता, यदि हां, तो क्या इसे अनुकूल समय-सारणी बनाकर तथा पूर्ण टिकट चैकिंग सुनिश्चित कर एक लाभकर ट्रेन बनाया जा सकता है; और

(घ) क्या देश में यही एक ऐसी ट्रेन है जो लाभ नहीं देती है, यदि नहीं, तो केवल इस ट्रेन को बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवनारायण) : (क) सम्भवतः इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध 333/334 हावड़ा-साहिबगंज यात्री

गाड़ी से है जिसे परीक्षण के तौर पर 26–2–1977 से भागलपुर तक बढ़ाया गया था लेकिन कम उपयोग किये जाने के कारण 1–10–77 इसका चालन क्षेत्र घटाकर भागलपुर-साहिबगंज के बीच कर लिया गया है। अब तक केवल एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) : निम्नलिखित जोड़ी के गाड़ियों में स्थानों का उपयोग इस प्रकार होता है:—

333 अप 30 प्रतिशत

334 डाउन 36 प्रतिशत

समय-सारणी में परिवर्तन करके इसे लाभ दायक बनाना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि यह केवल हावड़ा-साहिबगंज यात्री गाड़ी के चालन क्षेत्र का विस्तार था। टिकट चैकिंग का काम एक सामान्य प्रक्रिया है जिससे लाभप्रदता पर वस्तुतः कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। गाड़ी-वार लाभ और हानि का विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है। कम उपयोग किये जाने के कारण इसे रद्द कर दिया गया था।

कोरबा, रांची, दाली तथा राजहारा को मिलाती हुई नई रेलवे लाइन

267. **श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोरबा, रांची, दाली तथा राजहारा को मिलाती हुई एक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). कोरबा को रांची के साथ रेल लाइन द्वारा जोड़ने के लिए, जिसकी लम्बाई 312 कि०मी० है, एक यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। संसाधनों की कमी के कारण इस समय इस परियोजना को शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Proposals to improve Legal Procedures

268. SHRI KACHARU LAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question to improve the legal procedures and thereby make the system of justice quick and inexpensive has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past;

(b) if so, whether any decision has since been taken in the matter;

(c) if so, the sailent features thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in taking a decision soon on such a vital issue and when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Law Commission of India in its Fourteenth Report on the Reform of Judicial Administration had made several recommendations for improvement of the legal procedures and to make the system of justice quick and inexpensive. As the administration of justice was, until the enactment of the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976, a State subject, these recommendations were sent to the State Governments for implementation.

Apart from this, the Central Government has taken several steps to

make important changes, in the old procedural and substantive laws with a view to expediting disposal of cases, avoidance of delays, minimisation of expenses and alleviation of hardship to litigants. Some of these legislative measures are:—

(i) Constitution (Thirtieth Amendment) Act, 1972 which restricted the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in several matters;

(ii) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 which replaced the old Criminal Procedure Code;

(iii) The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976 which *inter alia* provides for expeditious disposal of matrimonial causes;

(iv) Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1976 which makes substantial changes in the civil procedure; and

(v) Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1976 by which dual system was abolished in Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. The terms of the Eighth Law Commision, which has been reconstituted, have been revised and prominence has been given therein to the review of judicial administration with a view to elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears, simplification of procedure, reduction of costs etc.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्तर रेलवे में स्वास्थ्य विभाग के कर्मचारी

269. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों से अधिक समय से उसी पद और एक ही जगह पर कार्य कर रहे उत्तर रेलवे के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उनके नाम क्या हैं और वे किस-किस पद पर हैं; और

(ग) इतने लम्बे अर्से तक एक ही जगह (शहर) पर इन कर्मचारियों के बने रहने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क)	श्रेणा I	83
	श्रेणी II	3
	श्रेणी III	443

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया/ देखिए संख्या एल टी**/1034/77]

(ग) एक ही स्टेशन पर लगे रहने के बारे में कोई निश्चित समयावधि निर्धारित नहीं है और प्रशासनिक आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए जब कभी जरूरी समझा जाता है, स्थानान्तरण कर दिये जाते हैं ।

Distribution of cash in lieu of Bonus to Railway Employees

270. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cash reward in lieu of bonus has been distributed to the railway employees and, if so, the details thereof including the total amount disbursed, the maximum and minimum amount paid, the categories and classes of employees who received payment and the norms adopted to calculate the reward;

(b) whether the employees are continuing to press for their right to get bonus; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The proposal for *ex-gratia* payment to Railwaymen as a token of appreciation of their significant performance since April 1977 was explored. However, because of the wider repercussions of such a step on employees of other Government Departments, the proposal was not pursued. Instead the Government decided to grant an amount of Rs. 15 crores to be spent from Railway Revenues for Railwaymen's amenities and welfare over and above the amount provided in the 1977-78 budget for the purpose.

(b) Representations have been received demanding payment of bonus to Railway employees also.

(c) The question regarding payment of bonus to the employees of the Government departmental undertakings like the railways, which are statutorily excluded from the scope of the payment of Bonus Act, will be considered by the Government after the receipt of the report of the Study Group recently appointed to evolve a national policy on wages, incomes and prices in all sectors, after a comprehensive study.

Retired railway employees' sons/daughters offered employment

271. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired railway employees' sons/daughters who were offered employment in the railways during Janata Government's regime; and

(b) the number of dependants, of railway employees, who died before retirement, who got employment during last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction of Passenger Coaches, sleepers and goods wagons

272. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Passenger Coaches for I, II class and sleeper and goods wagons were constructed from the year 1974 to 1976;

(b) the allocations of the above made for the different Regions; and

(c) on what basis and requirments these allocations were made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1035/77]

(c) The allocation of Coaches and Wagons on Replacement Account is done on the basis of each Railway's requirements to replace overaged and condemned stock. Coaches on Additional Account are allotted to the Railways to meet the planned additional traffic requirements. Wagons manufactured for additional traffic are allotted to different Railways on the basis of their available/projected work shop capacity and their wagon holdings.

Property Right in the Constitution

273. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is having a fresh examination of the legal and

political implications of the move to delete the property right from the fundamental rights chapter in the Constitution;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) when the examination is likely to be completed and final decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The Ministry is examining the implications of the proposal to delete the right to property from the Fundamental Rights Chapter in the Constitution. The examination would be completed as soon as possible.

Conversion Programme of Metre Gauge into Broad Gauge

274. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes for conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge and the time bound phases of the programmes; and

(b) the position in this regard in respect of the Tamil Nadu section of Southern Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The following gauge conversion projects from metre gauge to broad gauge having a total length of 3377 Kms. are in hand at present. The Plan of the Indian Railways for the next five years is under finalisation and the programme for their completion will become available when it is finalised.

1. Parallel BG line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram and conversion of Dharmavaram-Bangalore.
2. Delhi-Sabarmati MG to BG.
3. Viramgam-Okha-Porbander.
4. Barabanki-Samastipur.
5. Varanasi-Bhatni.
6. Suratgarh-Bhatinda.
7. Manmad-Parbhani-Purli.
8. Guntur-Macherla.
9. New Bongaigaon-Gauhati.
10. Moradabad-Ramnagar Phase I.
11. Kashipur-Lalkua.
12. Samastipur-Darbhanga.

(b) A survey for extension of BG from Tirunelveli to Tuticorin is in progress at present. A decision regarding construction of the project will be taken when the survey reports become available.

Expenditure on drilling work at Surin-Sar (J&K)

275. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on drilling work done by O.N.G.C. at Surin-Sar in J & K; and

(b) is it under the active consideration of Government to resume the work as the suspension of this work was due to some technical defect in initiation of this work?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The total expenditure incurred by ONGC on drilling at Surin Sar in J & K amounts to Rs. 488.75 lakhs including depreciation of assets (Rs. 116.61 lakhs).

(b) Drilling in the Surin Sar area of Jammu would be resumed as soon as ONGC acquires a suitable deep drilling rig and the requisite technology for drilling under conditions of high pressures and high temperatures, as encountered in the first well drilled there.

Judicial reforms for disposal of cases

276. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce judicial reforms to ensure that no case remains pending for more than 12 months from the time of its filing in the lower courts to its final disposal in the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, what are the specific steps that Government propose to take in the aforesaid direction in view of the huge backlog of cases which are at present pending before the different courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The Government are desirous that steps be taken to ensure that no case remains pending for more than 12 months from the time of its filing in the lower courts to its final disposal by the highest court. It is, however, not practicable to ensure this immediately, but the following steps have already been taken to speed up the disposal of cases:—

(i) Wherever necessary, the Judge strength of the High Courts is being increased. Recently, the Judge strength of the following High Courts has been increased from the dates the posts are filled up, as indicated below:—

Madhya Pradesh: 6 extra posts of Additional Judges.

Allahabad: 3 extra posts of Additional Judges.

Patna: 3 extra posts of Additional Judges.

Himachal Pradesh: 1 extra post of Additional Judge.

Karnataka: 1 extra post of permanent Judge and 1 extra post of Additional Judge.

(ii) A substantial number of vacancies in the High Courts are being filled up. Initiative has been taken by the Central Government to call for proposals from the State authorities and wherever required reminders have been issued to the concerned State Authorities/Chief Justices;

(iii) As regards the Supreme Court, two vacancies were filled up recently and the Judge-strength of the Supreme Court is now full. A Bill is being introduced to raise the Judge-strength of the Supreme Court by four;

(iv) The Chief Justice of India is seized of the problem and is working out certain measures/proposals in consultation with the High Courts;

(v) It has been decided that the Law Commission as newly constituted will look into the matter;

(vi) Letters have been addressed to the Bar Councils and Bar Associations of various States requesting them for cooperation and also for suggestions for speedy disposal of cases.

(vii) Attention of the Chief Ministers has been invited to the pendency of Criminal cases in the Subordinate Courts and they have been requested to find ways and means for tackling this problem immediately.

Exploration of Oil in Tamil Nadu

277. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far for exploration of oil in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the reasons why exploration has not been taken up energetically in this region; and

(c) whether Government propose to ensure that there is equal treatment of this region also, in regard to survey and exploitation of the natural resources?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). ONGC has conducted intensive geological and geophysical surveys in the Cauvery basin in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. Based on the results of the surveys, 10 structural wells and 18 deep wells have been drilled so far. There were shows of oil and gas in certain wells but they were not of commercial significance. Further drilling in the onland portion of the basin would depend on the results of further surveys which are in progress now.

A contract has been awarded to Assamera Group of Oil Companies for the offshore exploration of the Cauvery Basin. The contracts conducted geophysical surveys on the basis of which they drilled one offshore well in the Gulf of Manaar but this well proved to be dry.

Thus, it is not correct to say that exploration work has not been taken up in the region on an energetic scale or that there has been any discrimination against the region in this regard.

Proposal to amend Emergency Provisions in Constitution

278. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the emergency provisions in the Constitution; and

(b) if so, how and when and broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW. JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Government are contemplating introduction of a Bill to amend the Constitution after entering into consultation with the other political parties in Parliament.

Old Machines in Engineering Workshops Arakkonam

279. SHRI O V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of replacement of old machines in the Engineering Workshops at Arakkonam on the Southern Railway;

(b) whether any programme of replacement has been approved; and

(c) if so, in how many years will it be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The total estimated cost of replacement of 14 old machines which are required to be replaced is estimated to be approximately Rs. 63 lacs.

(b) Replacement of 5 machines at a cost of Rs. 11.61 lacs has been approved in 1977-78.

(c) The replacement of the balance 9 machines will be done progressively in future years, according to the availability of funds.

Print of Sale price on the Package of Medicine

280. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have insisted that the producers of Drugs and Medicines print the maximum sale price on the cartons packing of the product, if so, whether the products are sold at higher prices than

those printed, under the pretext "Local Taxes Extra";

(b) is the term 'Local Taxes Extra' mentioned on such packings;

(c) do the prices not incorporate any tax element in the maximum price, such as Excise, Central and Local Sales Tax, Octroi etc.; and

(d) is it proposed to instruct the producers to put the rates of Excise/Sales tax and Octroi on such cartons?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Under Para 16, of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 every manufacturer, importer or distributor of a formulation intended for sale is required to display in indelible print mark on the label of the container of the formulation the maximum retail price of that formulation with the words "Retail Price not to exceed" preceding it "Local taxes extra" following it. Further Para 15, of the said order was amended to provide that no retailer shall sell any formulations to a customer at a price exceeding the retail price of that formulations in the price list approved by the Central Government or the price displayed on the label of the container of the formulation whichever is less plus the local taxes, if any, payable. This amendment came into force from 1st May 1975. Legal obligation is cast on the manufacturers, importers or distributor to mention local taxes extra on the packings of drugs after the words "maximum retail price". In April, 1977 a sample survey of Delhi Chemist's Shops about the prices of drugs charged by them was conducted. A few cases of overcharging by Chemists were observed and appropriate action was taken by the Drug Control Authorities. Similarly, all the State Drugs Controllers and also the representatives of various Drug Manufacturers' Associations were requested to ensure that the Chemists all over the country charge the controlled prices of drugs.

(c) Maximum retail price aproved by the Government under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 include Excise Duty but other local taxes are not included as they differ from State to State.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Million Dollar pay-offs for Cochin Refinery Officers

281. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 233 answered on 28th June, 1977 regarding million dollar pay off for Cochin Refinery and state:

(a) whether Government have collected further information on the subject;

(b) if so, the full details thereof; and

(c) what further action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Government have made efforts to obtain further details, but no additional relevant information has become available. The Chief District Judge in Tulsa, Oklahoma has since dismissed the entire indictment as to Phillips Petroleum and other defendants. However, while denying any pay offs or underhand deals in connection with the negotiations for or construction of the Cochin Refinery in reply to a query of this Ministry, Phillips Petroleum have intimated that some payments were made by them out of the technical services fee received from Cochin Refinery, to Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd., of Calcutta, under an agreement between the two dated 31st May, 1963.

फिरोजाबाद में रेलवे का ऊपरी पुल

282. **श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार ऐतिहासिक नगर फिरोजाबाद में एक रेलवे ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण करने का है, क्योंकि लेबर कालोनी से पार होते समय फाटक बन्द होने से बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को वहां खड़े रहना पड़ता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : फिरोजाबाद में एक ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने का रेलवे का कोई विचार नहीं है। प्रचलित नियमों के अनुसार, समपारों के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार (सड़क प्राधिकरण) द्वारा प्रायोजित किया जाना अपेक्षित है और उन्हें लागत का लगभग 50 प्रति शत भाग वहन करने का वचन देना होता है। जब इस कार्य के लिए राज्य सरकार की ओर से पक्का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो जायेगा उस समय रेलवे द्वारा इस पर समुचित विचार किया जायेगा ।

Extension of Broad Gauge link from Tirunelveli to Tuticorin

283. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to extend the broad gauge link from Tirunelveli to Tuticorin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Engineering and Traffic Surveys have been undertaken for laying a B.G. line between Tirunelveli and Tuticorin and the survey is in progress.

(b) A decision on the construction of the line will be taken as soon as the survey is completed and the report examined.

Divisional Office in Trivandrum

284. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a separate Divisional Office in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to be set up in Trivandrum;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum demanding the proposed Divisional Office to be set up in Cochin, the centre of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Yes.

(d) The decision to set up the Divisional Headquarters at Trivandrum has been taken after due deliberation.

Tarkunde Committee's Recommendations

285. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tarkunde Committee on election reforms has recommended the proposal to reduce voting age from 21 to 18 years; and

(b) if so, what are the other recommendations it has made and what is the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report contains many recommendations. The recommendations relate to subjects like misuse of official authority and machinery for election purposes, corrupt practices, broadcasting and television facilities to political parties, money power in elections, adoption of proportional representation, need for quick disposal of election disputes etc. The recommendations contained in the Report are under examination.

No bonus for 1976 for employees of Caltex Oil Refinery (India) Ltd.

286. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state::

(a) whether the management of Caltex Oil Refinery (India) Limited issued a notice in Calcutta saying that no bonus would be paid to the employees for 1976;

(b) whether he has received a telegram from Petroleum Workers' Union in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). A telegram from the Petroleum Workers' Union, Calcutta, dated 2nd September, 1977, was received stating that M/s. Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited (CORIL) had issued notice in Calcutta informing employees that no Bonus would be paid for 1976. It was also stated that the management signed agreement in 1974 with Union agreeing to pay Bonus for 1975 and 1976 at 10 per cent and the Company, violating this agreement, did not pay any Bonus for 1975.

In August, 1977, the management of Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited had displayed a notice at Calcutta stating that there was no allocable surplus for the year 1976 available for payment of bonus to employees. The Management felt that the Agreement of 1974 could not be implemented in view of Bonus Amendment Act, 1976, which superceded the Agreement. However, after the promulgation of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977, CORIL declared 8.33 per cent Bonus for 1976 on 13th September, 1977 as per the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance 1977. Workers at Calcutta have not accepted the Bonus but have accepted an advance of Rs. 650/- towards Bonus payment and demanded that the Bonus be paid at 10 per cent as per the Agreement. Bonus has been paid at 8.33 per cent at Delhi, Bombay and Madras Offices, though the workers have represented for payment of higher Bonus.

Indian Oil Pipe Line Technologist

287. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have received a number of requests from other nations for the service of the Indian Oil pipeline technologists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tazama Pipelines Limited, a Government Undertaking at NDCLA, Republic of Zambia recruited a Chief Engineer from India last year. Kenya Pipeline Company have recently recruited a Chief Engineer and an Electrical Engineer from India. The Government of Sudan have also requested for the services of a Pipeline expert.

Expansion in production in Fertilizers

288. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision to expand the production of Fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, which are the new units to be set up and the places where these will be set up; and

(c) whether this will be linked with the production of low costs fertilizer or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). In addition to projects already under implementation, action is on hand to set up additional fertilizer capacity based on associate gas from the Bombay High and Basin structures. It is also proposed to set up a plant in Assam based on the gas available there from the oil fields of Oil India Limited and ONGC. Details in regard to the exact location, size, product mix etc. of these plants have not yet been firmed up.

(c) It will be the endeavour of the Government to get the maximum economies of scale so that the cost of production of fertilizers in the new plants is reduced to the extent possible.

मुगलसराय में गार्डों तथा ड्राइवरों पर हमला

289. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुगलसराय में गार्डों तथा ड्राइवरों के विश्रामालय में कुछ असामाजिक तत्वों ने रेलवे ड्राइवरों पर हमला किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) हमला करने वाले व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Splitting up of F.C.I.

290. SHRI R. D. GATTANI:
SHRI S. K. SARDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the severe opposition by a large number of Members of Parliament, the Press and the Public to the proposed scheme of splitting up of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. into four organisations the Government are giving second thoughts to that scheme;

(b) what will be the estimated expenditure if the proposed scheme is carried out;

(c) whether the proposed scheme is in consonance with the policy of economy and austerity; and

(d) whether he would like to place a complete white paper on the subject on the Table of Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). The Government decision is to reorganise the Fertilizer Corporation of India and National Fertilizers Limited so as to improve the efficiency of operations in their units. The Working Group set up for examining the legal, financial and other matters connected with the

reorganisation, has submitted its report and is under consideraion of the Ministry. The House will be informed about the further decisions of the Government.

Demand for level crossing near Talani-Nimbhora Railway Station

291. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long standing demand for a level crossing near Talani-Nimbhora Railway Station in Chandur (Railway) Taluka in Amraoti District; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Panchayat Samiti, Chandur has been asking for a level crossing at this location since 1976.

(b) The Panchayat Samiti, Chandur has been asking for provision of a new level crossing at km 718/4 at Talani Railway Station. As per extant rules, the cost of all new level crossings (both initial as well as recurring/maintenance) is required to be borne by the State Government/Local Authority requiring the facility. No firm proposal has so far been received from the State Government. As soon as the State Government sponsors the proposal together with an undertaking to bear the cost involved, the Railway Administration will take further necessary action to provide the level crossing.

Setting up of Drug Units in the Joint Sector

292. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States have approached the I.D.P.L. to set up drug units in the joint sector to meet the growing demand for drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government on it;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to meet the growing demand for drugs; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to meet the demand of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

The States of U.P. Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa approached Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited for setting up Joint Sector units in their states.

(b) Government have so far approved the establishment of formulation unit in joint sector in U.P. and a project for manufacture of Starch, Dextrose etc. in Joint Sector in Punjab. Government have also approved the establishment of a formulation unit in Madras in the Surgical Instruments Plant.

(c) During the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 Government have issued 169 letters of intent/licences for the manufacture of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals. Apart from this, Government have liberalised the policy of allocation of canalised raw-materials to small scale units. Government have also approved schemes for expansion for the public sector involving a total outlay of Rs. 64.89 crores.

(d) As regards Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines:—

(i) It is proposed to establish a Central Pharmacy for the manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs

required mainly by the CGHS dispensaries, hospital etc., and later on to meet the demand of public also. Details are being worked out by the Ministry of Health and Famly Welfare.

(ii) Under a Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme, financial assistance is being provided for development of State ISM (Indian System of Medicines) Pharmacies and herb gardens. Schemes have been sanctioned during 1976-77 in the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The amount sanctioned during last year was Rs. 10.69 lakhs and the plan provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

(iii) The Import Trade Control Policy for Actual Users for manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs has been liberalised and the position of imported raw-materials required for manufacture of such drugs has been made easier.

(iv) A proposal to establish a Public Sector Undertaking to manufacture Homoeopathic medicines is under consideration of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Some of the Homoeopathic drugs are still being imported and the ITC Policy in their case have also been liberalised and their import is now freely allowed.

Appointment of High Courts and Supreme Court Judges

293. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new Pudges have been appointed in the High Courts and the Supreme Court during the last six months;

(b) how many Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court are still to be appointed and how much time Government will take to appoint them;

(c) whether Government propose to fix a deadline to decide the cases within a particular period by each court; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) During the last 6 months, 2 new Judges have been appointed in the Supreme Court. In the High Courts, 5 persons have been directly appointed as permanent Judges and 13 as Additional Judges. Besides 12 Additional Judges were appointed as permanent Judges in the various High Courts.

(b) A statement indicating the vacancies in each High Court as on 31st November 1977 is attached. It is not possible to fix a deadline, but the bulk of these vacancies are expected to be filled up expeditiously.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies Pmt.	Vacancies Add.
	Supreme Court . .	..	
	HIGH COURTS		
1.	Andhra Pradesh . .		1
2.	Allahabad .	..	3
3.	Bombay	3	4
4.	Calcutta .	5	..
5.	Delhi .	1	2
6.	Gauhati . .	2	..
7.	Gujarat . . .	4	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh .	..	..
9.	Jammu & Kashmir .	1*	..
10.	Karnataka . . .	3	3
		29	36

*Held in abeyance

S. No. Name of the Court	Vacancies Pmt.	Add.
11. Kerala . .	..	1
12. Madhya Pradesh .	2	3
13. Madras . .	3	4
14. Orissa	1	—
15. Patna		3
16. Punjab & Haryana .	2	6
17. Rajasthan . .	2	3
18. Sikkim		..
TOTAL .	65	

Note: Recently the following extra posts have been sanctioned in the High Courts mentioned below with effect from the dates, the posts are filled up:—

Name of the High Court	Increased by
1. Allahabad High Court	3 extra posts of Additional Judges
2. Himachal Pradesh High Court	1 extra post of Additional Judge
3. Karnataka High Court	1 extra post of permanant Judge and 1 extra Post of Additional Judge.
4. Madhya Pradesh High Court	6 extra post of Additional Judges.
5. Patna High Court	3 extra posts Additional Judges.

Money contributed by Sugar Industry to Political Parties

294. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information regarding money contributed by Sugar Industry voluntarily or otherwise to various political parties since the time of the Lok Sabha elections in 1971;

(b) if so, the election-wise and party-wise details of contributions; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to prevent the industries from donating to political parties?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The Department of Company Affairs have no information regarding money contributed by sugar industry as such to various political parties, election-wise and party-wise.

(c) So far as companies are concerned, Section 293-A of the Companies Act, 1956, prohibits them from making any donation to political parties.

Railway Services

295. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for Railway services in the country during the year 1978-79 have been finalised;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey for strengthening and extending railway services in Himachal Pradesh has been

undertaken by the railway administration during the next five years, if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what is the criterion followed by the Railway Administration for selecting places for providing railway services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Not yet.

(c) No.

(d) New train services are planned on the basis of anticipated growth of traffic and demands subject to the availability of line and terminal capacities and the rolling stock.

Off-shore Oil Exploration in Ratnagiri

296. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 3932 on 19-7-1977 regarding off-shore oil exploration in Ratnagiri and state:

(a) whether the evaluation of the data from the Geological and seismic surveys as also from the drilling of the well is now complete and if so, what are the results;

(b) whether further exploration in that area will be taken up and the number of wells proposed to be drilled; and

(c) whether the evaluation of the data is not yet complete if so, when it is likely that the evaluation would be completed so as to know the result?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The evaluation of the data is indicative of further drillable prospects in the area.

(b) One well is now under drilling in the area about 55 kms. from the Ratnagiri Coast. Drilling of further wells there will depend *inter alia* on the results of drilling of this well and the evaluation of data obtained being obtained by further geophysical surveys in the area south of the well presently under drilling.

(c) Does not arise.

Running of Maharashtra Express from Kolhapur to Nagpur

297. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time the Maharashtra Express takes to reach Nagpur from Kolhapur;

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the running time of Maharashtra Express in the near future and if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether a representation in this connection has been received by the Government and if so, what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Thirty one hours and forty five minutes.

(b) and (c). A representation has been received but speeding up has not been found feasible.

Construction work on approved Railway Lines

298. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Ministry have taken a decision to take up construction work on approved Railway lines in backward areas well in advance of the time schedule to provide additional employment during the current year;

(b) if so, what is the order of investment proposed during the current year on this account, zone-wise, and proposed investment in the Central Zone in particular; and

(c) the estimated man days of employment is likely to be generated as a result of the proposed investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No such decision has been taken so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Construction of railway lines results in direct employment in the project area and also very substantial indirect employment in industries like brick burning, cement and steel, rails and sleepers etc. A railway line also generates employment on long term basis directly for its operation and indirectly by stimulating the economic development of the area served. It is difficult to make a precise assessment of the direct and indirect employment which a railway line may generate during and after its construction.

Government Companies, their paid up Share Capital, Profits and Losses

299. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government companies including their subsidiaries at work as on the 2nd October, 1977 and the aggregate paid up share capital of these companies; and

(b) their profits and losses as on the 2nd October, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) As on 30-9-1977, the number of Government companies (both Central and States) was 712 and their aggregate paid-up capital amounted to Rs. 7314.5 crores.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the total net profit before taxation of Central Government companies during 1976-77 amounted to Rs. 498.92 crores (provisional) excluding insurance corporations, the National Textile Corporation and its subsidiaries and the companies registered under section 25 of the Companies Act (non-profit making organisations). Similar information in regard to all State Government companies is not yet available.

Improvement of Railway Lines in M.P.

300. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of provisions and technical surveys for the improvement of Railway lines in Madhya Pradesh made and constructed within the last three years;

(b) what was the discounted cash flow return on each survey line and the decisions thereof;

(c) what is the estimated income of the proposed railway line Delhi-Rajthara-Jagdalpur *via* Narayanpur-Kodagaon to be connected to Howrah-Bombay Railway line; and

(d) has any work commenced on the above proposed line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 19 major schemes for improving the line capacity of existing lines are in progress in Madhya Pradesh. 10 surveys for improving the existing lines and 10 surveys/constructions of new lines/gauge conversions were carried out during the last three ears or are in hand at present.

(b) The returns are shown below for surveys of new lines/gauge conversions which were carried out and construction projects which were constructed during the last three years or are in hand at present:

Name of the new/gauge conversion project surveyed	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Return (DCF)	Remarks
1. Conversion of Raipur-Dhamtari narrow gauge section into broad gauge.	8·59 (cost of Survey)	4.9%	Survey completed and reports are under exmination.
2. New Broad Gauge line from Dhalli Rajhara to Jagdalpur.	4600·00 (cost of projects)	7·84%	Survey completed and reports are unde- examination.
3. New line from Mahoba to Khajuraho.	623·00 (cost of project)	6·78%	Project being financially unremunerative, has been shelved.
4. New line from Hirdagarh to Ghoradongri.	1452·00 (cost of project)	7·7%	Under examination.
5. Construction of a new Broad Gauge line from Satna to Beohari via Rewa.	1910·00 (cost of project)	1·5%	Survey carried out for the project revealed that the project will attract very little traffic and will be unremunerative. The project has, therefore, been shelved. Reappraisal made recently for Satna-Rewa portion of the line also revealed that the project is not remunerative. However, final decision will be taken after the reappraisal Report is examined from all angles.
6. Construction of a new Broad Gauge line from Ratlam to Banswara.	Alt. I 2455·00 Alt II 3426·00 (cost of project)	Negative return.	Surveys have recently been completed and the reports are under examination.
7. Construction of a new Broad Gauge line from Ranchi to Korba.	6868.00	2.48%	Survey completed. Reports examined and the project has been shelved as it will attract very little traffic.
8. Construction of a new Broad Gauge line from Indore to Mhow.	313.00	Negative return.	Surveys carried out for the project revealed that the project will attract very little traffic and will be unremunerative. The project, has therefore, been shelved.
9. Survey for conversion of narrow gauge line from Jabalpur to Gondia.			Survey is in progress.
10. Guna to Maksi new B.G. line (193 K ms.)	1051·00		The line has been completed and opened to traffic.

(c) The anticipated financial return of the proposed Dhalli-Rajhara-Jagdalpur railway line via Narayanpur and Kondagaon is 7.84 per cent by DCF method.

(d) No

Ticketless Travel

301. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons found travelling without tickets during the last year;

(b) if so, the number of cases found in each State; and

(c) the names of States where maximum and minimum number of persons were found travelling without tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) During the year 1976-77, 24,46,478 persons were detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets on the Indian Railways.

(b) and (c). Statistics of ticketless travel are maintained railway-wise and not state-wise. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish the requisite information.

Value of Jobs done by R.D.S.O.

302. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the value of jobs done by Reseach, Designs and Standards Organisation for Indian Railways through their service to the Zonal Railways, railway manufacturing workshop, etc. during the last three years; and

(b) the names of parties for whom they worked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Jobs done by the R.D.S.O. for the Zonal Railways, Production Units etc., are of considerable volume and include development of new designs, service engineering. technical consultancy, developmental inspection and improvement or modifications of the existing design, and standards and specifications. The value of these jobs have not been estimated in financial terms. Being an attached office of the Ministry of Railways, the services rendered by it are not charged to the Railways.

(b) Apart from the Zonal Railways, Production Units and other Organisations under the Ministry of Railways, the R.D.S.O. rendered assistance in the form of consultancy and other services to various private/public sector undertakings in the country and a few foreign railways listed in the Statement attached.

Statement

Private Public Sector Undertakings.

1. M/s. Jessops, Calcutta.

2. M/s Bilaspur Spg. Mills, New Delhi.

3. M/s. Trade Corporation, 3-53 Himalaya House, New Delhi.

4. M/s. Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda.

5. The Defence Research Lab, Hyderabad.

6. The Delhi Milk Scheme, Delhi.

7. RITES, New Delhi.

8. M/s. Bokaro Steel Plant, Bokaro.

9. M/s. Mangalore Harbour Project, Mangalore.

10. Indian Space Research Organisation.

11. M/s. IFFCO, New Delhi.

12. M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal, Hardwar & Trichi.

13. Heavy Water Project, Atomic Energy Commission, Talcher.

14. M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Nagda & Bombay.

15. M/s. National Coal Development Corpn., Ranchi.

16. M/s. CIMMCO., Bharatpur

17. U. P. State Elect., Board, Lucknow.

18. Engineers India Ltd., New Delhi.

19. M/s. L. P. Gas Transport & Bottling Co. Ltd., Bombay.

20. M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Bhilai & Durgapur.

21. The Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

22. Madhya Pradesh Elect. Board, Jabalpur.

23. M/s. Transformers Eelectricals Kerala Ltd.

24. M/s. Fertilizer Corporation of India, Sindri.

25. The Gujarat State Fertilizer Co. Ltd., Baroda.

26. M/s. Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd., Vishakhapatnam.

27. M/s. Burn & Co., Howrah.

28. M/s. Central Coal Fields Ltd., Ranchi.

29. M/s. Hindustan General Industries Ltd., Nangloi.

30. M/s. Kesoram Cement Ltd., Secunderabad.

31. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.

32. M/s. Braithwaite & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.

33. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore.

34. The Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India.

Foreign Railways

1. Iraqi Republic Railways.
2. Iranian State Railways.
3. New Zealand Railways.

Staff Strength

303. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what are the details of staff strength in the categories of Technical Class III (excluding artisans) artisan Class III categories, technical Class IV categorywise, non-technical Class IV categorywise and Ministerial—(i) clerical categorywise, (ii) Stenographer categorywise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

R.D.S.O. of Indian Railways

304. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Research, Designs and Standards Organisation is a part of Indian Railways;

(b) whether R.D.S.O. is not an independent unit of Indian Railways, like D.L.W., C.L.W., I.C.F. with posting of an officer of the rank of General Managers; and

(c) why free railway privilege passes and P.T.Os. are issued to the employees working in the R.D.S.O.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). R.D.S.O. is an attached office of the Ministry of Railways functioning under the Director General, who is of the rank of a General Manager of Zonal Railways.

(c) Issue of Passes and P.T.Os., is a privilege extended to all the employees of the Indian Railways, and the employees in the R.D.S.O. are also Railway employees who are entitled to this privilege.

Shifting of Zonal Railway Headquarters

305. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry, keeping in view of over congestion of cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi etc., propose to shift its Zonal Railway Headquarters from present places to some Central places;

(b) if so, whether he has received a representation from the Central India Cotton Association Limited, Ujjain for shifting Western Railway Headquarter from Bombay to Ratlam; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The demand is not being accepted since it is administratively and operationally advantageous to keep the Headquarters of the Western Railway at Bombay.

Rail-cum-Road Bridge Across Bhagirathi

306. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a longstanding public demand for a Rail-cum-Road bridge across the Bhagirathi so as to connect two Wings of the Jiagunge-Azimgunge municipality and also Jiagunge Railway station with Azimgunge Junction Railway station of the Eastern Railway within the district of Murshidabad in West Bengal; and

(b) whether Government have abandoned the idea which was formally considered by previous Government at the Centre or are still considering the feasibility and desirability of implementing this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A request for construction of the bridge was received from the Government of West Bengal in 1972 but the Project was not taken up on account of its high cost and very limited prospects of Traffic.

Railway Refreshment Room on Eastern Railway

307. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway Refreshment Room once so flourishing on the Ranaghat station of the Lalgola-Sealdah section of the Eastern Railway has now been reduced to a mere tea-service stall;

(b) whether a good quality refrigerator has been lying out of order there for some time;

(c) whether an Oven of the Kitchen there has gone out of use; and

(d) whether Governnment propose to undertake restoration of service conditions so that meal service can be reintroduced rendering needed amenities to passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Refreshment Room at Ranaghat Station was converted into a Snack Bar with effect from 1-1-70 for want of sufficient custom. Items like tea, coffee cold drinks, samosa. namkin, kachori, sweets, toast, butter, eggs and sheap food packets containing puries and dry

potato curry which are in demand from the travelling public are served by this Snack Bar.

(b) No.

(c) All the ovens are being used.

(d) As there is no need for this service, there is no proposal to re-introduce a Refreshment Room at Ranaghat station. However, it is proposed to re-model the existing Snack Bar and introduce sale of some additional items of food.

No Salary for Catering Boys at Ranaghat Station

308. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at Ranaghat station on the Sealdah-Lalgola section of the Eastern Railway the catering boys get no salary and that they live on 15 paise per rupee commission basis which fetched them on an average round about not more than Rs. 50/- each, per month;

(b) whether Government are aware that their caterers' uniforms are not regularly washed and also replaced; and

(c) whether Government are aware that this state of things is going on for more than a decade and that nothing but expressing pious wishes has been forthcoming even after repeated drawing of Government attention to matter including a promise before the Public Accounts Committee of Shri Beri, the one time Chairman of the Railway Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Sales of comestibles in Departmental Catering establishments are arranged largely through commission bearers/vendors who are not Railway employees but who earn commission on the sales effected by them. The rate of commission varies from item to item and station to station depending on the turnover and profitability. It is so fixed as to ensure reasonable emoluments to them provided they work full time as per duties allotted. At Ranaghat station commission for tea is 24 per cent and that for sweets, snacks, puries etc. 22 per cent, The commission bearers/vendors at this station on an average earn about Rs. 170 per month.

(b) The commission vendors and bearers are given free supply of 3 and 6 sets of uniforms respectively per year and these are regularly replaced. The Inspectors and Supervisors ensure that they are neatly dressed on duty. Since it was found in the case of bearers that the uniforms were being misused, these are now properly washed and kept with the Manager who supplies the uniforms to the bearers every morning, so that they are smartly dressed on duty.

(c) The commission bearers and vendors have already been made eligible for regular absorption in catering and other departments and they are being regularly absorbed in Class IV vacancies. Their service conditions are also currently under examination by the Government.

Development Plan for Indian Railways

309. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared developmental plan for Indian Railway for the next five years and submitted the same to the Planning Commission for expert advice and allocation of funds; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Railway development plan for the

next five years is under preparation at present.

New Railway Time Table

310. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many written representations have been received from the individuals and institutions of Thana District (Maharashtra) by the Divisional Superintendent, Bombay, the General Manager of the Central Railway and Government during the period of June, July, August and September, 1977 regarding the new Railway Time Table effective from 1st October, 1977;

(b) how many and what suggestions have been accepted by the Railway Administration in formulating the recent Railway Time Table;

(c) whether any of the individuals and institutions of the said area have been invited for discussion or whether any of the officers contacted any one of them for the discussion of the points involved;

(d) what are the grounds for rejecting suggestions made; and

(e) whether suggestions made would be reconsidered at the time of April Time Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 47.

(b) A statement of suggestions implemented is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1036/77].

(c) Yes.

(d) Some of the suggestions could not be accepted due to the following reasons:

(1) Constraints of power supply for traction, line capacity and non-availability of additional Electrical Multiple unit rakes.

(2) Conflicting demands made by the long distance passengers and short distance passengers in respect of provision of halts to long distance trains.

(3) Difficulty in creating additional suburban terminals as it will restrict the free flow of suburban trains and also restrict the utilisation of both rake and line capacity.

(e) Suggestions which were feasible have since been implemented. The remaining suggestions were not found feasible due to reasons brought out at item (d) above. These would, however, be examined afresh as and when the constraints are overcome.

Bombay Suburban Trains Time Table

311. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Time Table of Suburban Trains around Bombay is printed in Hindi along with English version;

(b) if so, since when and how many copies are generally printed in Hindi:

(c) if not, what are the reasons thereof; and

(d) taking into consideration the number of passengers, not knowing English, travelling in Bombay suburban trains, whether the Railway Administration propose to print the local trains-Time Table in Hindi from April, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Lack of demand.

(d) The need for publication of Suburban Time Tables of Central and Western Railways in Hindi will be reviewed at the time of bringing out April, 1978 Time Table.

Passenger Train from Jalarpet to Arkonam

312. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need for a passenger train from Jalarpet to Arkonam so as to cater to the needs of college students and other passengers and to link two big junctions; and

(b) if so, the particulars of action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Introduction of a passenger train between Jolarpettai and Arakkonam has not been found feasible due to paucity of resources by way of Coaching stock and locomotives.

Resumption of Jalarpet-Bangalore Passenger Train

313. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jalarpet-Bangalore passenger train which was stopped before emergency during Railway strike is proposed to be resumed;

(b) whether Government propose to improve Katpadi-Thiruvannamalai passenger service so as to serve a greater number of passengers; and

(c) if so, the particulars of action taken or proposed to be taken indicating the time bound programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 313/314 Jolarpettai-Bangalore Passenger train which was cancelled during coal shortage and Railway strike has since been restored.

(b) 3 pairs of Passenger trains and 1 pair of Express trains running on Katpadi-Thiruvannamalai section serve the needs of passengers adequately.

(c) Does not arise.

बीकानेर में हैडक्वार्टर रेलवे अस्पताल

314. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीकानेर डिवीजन के हैडक्वार्टर रेलवे अस्पताल के कुछ मरीजों को अपना एक्सरे कराने के लिए जोधपुर के रेलवे अस्पताल में भेजा जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या अन्य स्थानों पर भी ऐसी ही व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जब किसी विशेष रेलवे अस्पताल की एक्स-रे मशीन खराब हो जाती है तब रोगियों को अपना एक्स-रे करवाने के लिए निकटतम रेलवे अस्पतालों में भेजा जाता है ।

राज्यों को पैराफीन मोम की सप्लाई

315. श्री सुभाष आहूजा :
श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर :
श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार :
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में राज्य

सरकारों को पैराफीन मोम की सप्लाई की गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यों में इसके वितरण की कसौटी क्या है ;

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों को वर्षवार इसकी क्रमशः कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई की गई; और

(घ) क्या उक्त मात्रा उन राज्यों की खपत को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) राज्यों को पैराफिन मोम का वार्षिक आवंटन किसी विशेष वर्ष में मोम की सम्भावित उपलब्धता तथा प्रत्येक राज्य की वास्तविक गत उठान के कार्य-निष्पादन के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

(ग) वर्ष 1975, 1976 और 1977 के दौरान राज्यों को किया गया पैराफिन मोम के आवंटन का विवरण संलग्न है ।

(घ) असम आयल कंपनी की डिगबोई शोधनशाला देश में पैराफिन मोम के मुख्य उत्पादन के स्रोत हैं । क्योंकि पैराफिन मोम की मांग बढ़ रही है और घरेलू मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पैराफिन मोम की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से पैराफिन मोम का निर्यात जो वर्ष 1976 तक किया जा रहा था अब रोक दिया गया है ।

देशीय उपलब्धता को और पूरक बनाने की दृष्टि से वर्ष 1977-78 की आयात नीति में संशोधन करके पैराफिन मोम के सारणीबद्ध आयात की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

पैराफिन मोम का मद्रास तथा बरौनी शोधनशालाओं में उत्पादन हेतु मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड तथा इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन में इस समय अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

जब तक देश में पैराफिन मोम की उत्पादन क्षमता, मद्रास तथा बरौनी में प्रस्तावित, एकक की स्थापना करके नहीं बढ़ाई जाती ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि पैराफिन मोम का सारणीबद्ध आयात इसकी कमियों को दूर करेगा और वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं के लिए इसकी उपलब्धता में सुधार करेगा ।

विवरण

(आंकड़े मी० टनों में)

राज्य	पैराफिन मोम का आवंटन		
	1975	1976	1977
1	2	3	4
1. महाराष्ट्र	10940		9529
2. गुजरात	1010	803	1103
3. मध्य प्रदेश	600	598	898
4. गोआ, दमन और दीव . . .	100	138	213

1	2	3	4
5. पश्चिमी बंगाल . .	9300	8316	6316
6. बिहार . . .	148 8	1334	1034
7. उड़ीसा . . .	552	506	581
8. अण्डेमान और निकोबार आईलैण्ड .	20	18	18
9. दिल्ली	3205	2967	25295
10. उत्तर प्रदेश . .	3700	3235	3535
11. राजस्थान	700	598	898
12. हरयाणा . . .	750	690	990
13. पंजाब . .	1500	1380	1380
14. हिमाचल प्रदेश .	95	23	98
15. जम्मू और काश्मीर . . .	100	92	167
16. चंडीगढ़ प्रशासन . .	70	64	139
17. आन्ध्र प्रदेश . . .	1150	1060	1360
18. कर्नाटक . .	600	598	898
19. तमिलनाडू . . .	7245	6587	6587
20. केरल . . .	1350	1233	1533
21. पांडिचेरी	40	37	112
22. लक्ष द्वीप प्रशासन .	10	9	5
23. दादर और नागर हवेली . .	40	37	37
24. असम . . .	3000	2100	1250
25. मेघालय	200	50	125
26. नागालैंड	200	150	200
27. मनीपुर	100	150	225
28. त्रिपुरा	200	300	375
29. अरुणाचल प्रदेश . . .	100	—	40
30. मिजोराम	125	—	40
31. सिक्किम	—	9	15

Amendments to Companies Act and M.R.T.P. Act

316. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any consideration to amend the Companies Act and the M.R.T.P. Act, so as to reduce to the minimum, if not, abolish altogether the influence and patronage offered by big business houses through their money power to the political parties and groups; and

(b) if so, the progress made in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b). A High-Powered Expert Committee has been constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Rajindar Sachar, a sitting Judge of Delhi High Court to review the provisions of the Companies Act and the M.R.T.P. Act. The Committee has been asked to report as to what changes are necessary in the provisions of the said two Acts. The Government would consider the recommendations of the said Committee in all its aspects including the subject of political contributions and take appropriate action according to the decisions taken on these recommendations. The said Committee is expected to submit its Report to the Government some time next year.

Premature Re-Payment of Compulsory Deposits

317. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications received from the staff of the Ministry of Railways for premature re-payment of compulsory deposits are still pending for disposal, whereas similar payment has already been effected by other Ministries in respect of their employees;

(b) the reasons for abnormal delay in disposing of such applications; and

(c) the time by which the payment is likely to be effected in all such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEONARAIN):(a) to (c). Sanction orders have been issued for the repayment of the Additional Dearness Allowance deposits to such of those applicants as were found eligible to such repayment under the extant instructions.

Exploration of Godavari Basin for Oil Deposits

318. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the exploration of Godavari basin in regard to occurrence of oil deposits;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Geophysical surveys are continuing in the Godavari basin. Sophisticated reflection seismic surveys have led to discovery and delineation of a promising structure at Narsapur, where exploratory drilling is expected to start shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

New Railway Lines for Andhra Pradesh

319. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new railway lines are proposed for Andhra Pradesh to be included in the railway plan in the next five years;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether this would also include changing of the metre guage lines to broad guage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). As the proposals for taking up new railway lines and gauge conversion projects to be taken up in the next five years have not yet been finalised, it is difficult to indicate how many new lines/gauge conversion projects will be taken up for construction in Andhra Pradesh. The following projects falling wholly or partly in Andhra Pradesh are however, in hand:--

1. New railway line from Nedikude to Bibinagar.

2. New railway line from Bhadrachalam Road to Manuguru.

3. Gauge conversion of Guntur-Macherla line.

4. Gauge conversion of Guntakal-Bangalore line.

हाल्ट स्टेशनों पर टिकट बेचने वालों को कमीशन

320. **श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल्ट स्टेशनों पर टिकट बेचने के लिए टिकट बेचने वालों को विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित कमीशन दिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी दर कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या यह कमीशन समान दर से दिया जाता है अथवा भिन्न हाल्ट पर भिन्न दर से कमीशन दिया जाता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). हाल्ट एजेंटों को कमीशन दिया जाता है, जो उनके द्वारा बची गई टिकटों का कुछ प्रतिशत होता है । इस प्रतिशत को अधिकतम सीमा 15 प्रतिशत निर्धारित की गई है, ताकि उन्हें प्रतिमास लगभग 150 रु० कमीशन के रूप में मिल सकें जो किसी भी अवस्था में प्रतिमास 50 रु० से कम नहीं होगा । इन समग्र सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत कमीशन की दर प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर भिन्न-भिन्न होती है, जो कि गाड़ियों की संख्या, उन पर होने वाले यातायात की मात्रा, उस क्षेत्र पर जीवन यापन की लागत तथा वहां पर उपर्युक्त ठेकेदारों आदि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है ।

कोचीन रिफाइनरी के अधिकारियों को अमरीका की फिलिप्स पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी द्वारा भुगतान

321. **श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका की फिलिप्स पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी ने कोचीन रिफाइनरी के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को कमीशन के रूप में 1.12 करोड़ रुपये दिए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस धनराशि का भुगतान कैसे कियगया था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अमरीका की सरकार से इन व्यक्तियों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). कोचीन रिफाइनरी के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को कमीशन के रूप में अमरीका की फिलिप्स पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी द्वारा भुगतान करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रासंगिक सूचना प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रयत्न किये है परन्तु इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

चीन से अशोधित तेल का आयात

322. **श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन से अशोधित तेल आयात करने के बारे में उसके साथ कोई बातचीत चल रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेल लाइनों के किनारे पर बंजर भूमि का आवंटन

323. **श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार रेल लाइनों के किनारे की बंजर भूमि किसानों को खेती करने के लिए या फलदान वृक्ष लगाने के लिए देगी अथवा रेल विभाग स्वयं वृक्ष लगाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : स्टेशनों के बीच पड़ने वाली रेलवे की भूमि, जिसकी रेलों के उपयोग के लिए तत्काल आवश्यकता नहीं होती, अधिक अन्न उपजाओ परियोजन के लिए सम्भावित किसानों को पट्टे पर देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दी जाती है । जहां कहीं राज्य सरकारें भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए अनिच्छुक पाई जाती हैं, भूमि को लगभग 2-2 एकड़ के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में बांट दिया जाता है और बाहरी व्यक्तियों / अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के रेल कर्मचारियों, पिछड़े वर्गों और अन्य भूमिहीन गरीबों को खेती करने के लिए पट्टे पर दे दी जाती है ।

रेलों को ये अनुदेश भी जारी किये गये हैं कि रेल पथ के साथ-साथ तथा अन्य खाली भूमि में यथासम्भव अधिक पौधे लगाये जायें । कभी-कभी रेलवे भूमि वनरोपण के प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को दे दी जाती है ।

रेल कर्मचारियों की बोनस की मांग

324. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :**
श्री डी० अमात :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेल कर्मचारियों ने भी बोनस के भुगतान की मांग की है तथा इस सम्बन्ध

में उनका एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था ;

(ख) जब रेल माल डिब्बे बनाने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाता है तो रेलवे संचालन कर्मचारियों को बोनस न देने का क्या कारण है; और

(ग) रेल कर्मचारियों को सरकार का कब तक बोनस देने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम 1965 जिस प्रकार आपातस्थिति से पहले विद्यमान था उसी प्रकार उसे पुनः लागू करने के लिए सरकार ने हाल ही में एक अध्यादेश जारी किया है । रेलवे जैसे सरकारी विभागीय उपक्रमों को इस अध्यादेश कीं परिधि से बाहर रखा गया है ।

(ग) सभी क्षेत्रों में वेतन, आय और मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाने के लिए सरकार ने हाल ही में एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया है, जिसकी रिपोर्ट मिल जाने पर व्यापक अध्ययन कर लेने के बाद ही सरकारी विभागीय उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों के लिए बोनस भुगतान के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

बम्बई के आस-पास रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चाय की दुकानें लगाने तथा अन्य सामान बेचने के लिये ठेके

325. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या रेल मंत्री बम्बई के आस-पास रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चाय की दुकानें लगाने तथा अन्य सामान बेचने के लिए ठेकों के बारे में 2 अगस्त, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5853 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे मामलों में जिनके बारे में यह कहा गया था कि मामले अभी विचाराधीन हैं, क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) जिन मामलों में ठेके स्वयं भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री द्वारा सीधे ही प्रदान किये गये थे और जिनमें सामान्य प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण नहीं किया गया था क्या उनके लिए आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनमें अनियमितताओं का पता लग चुका है और उनके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया हैं ; और

(घ) ठेके देने के बारे में एक समान प्रक्रिया न अपनाने तथा विभिन्न मामलों में विभिन्न प्रक्रिया अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ) . पश्चिम और मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई मण्डलों में विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर कार्यरत खान-पान के ठेकों के विभिन्न पहलुओं, जिनमें सम्बन्धित मामले भी शामिल हैं की रेलवे बोर्ड के सतर्कता निदेशालय द्वारा विस्तृत जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है और ये जांच-पड़ताल अभी जारी हैं । इन जांच-पड़तालों के पूरा हो जाने तथा सतर्कता द्वारा अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दिए जाने के पश्चात ही आगे कार्रवाई की जायेगी । तब तक, इन मामलों में 'यथास्थिति' बनाये रखने का विनिश्चय किया गया है ।

अन्धेरी और ग्रांट रोड स्टेशनों पर चाय के स्टालों के लिए ठेका

326. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या रेल मंत्री अन्धेरी तथा ग्रांट रोड स्टेशनों पर

चाय के स्टालों के लिए ठेके देने के लिए नये आवेदन-पत्र मंगाने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में 2 अगस्त, 77 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5750 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्धेरी तथा ग्रांट स्टेशनों पर चीजों के बिक्री के लिए स्टालों के ठेके, जिन में चाय के स्टालों के ठेके भी शामिल हैं, देने सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार, आपात स्थिति के दौरान विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की हिमायत करके प्रदान किये गये ठेकों के स्थान पर नये आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित करने का हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) से (ग) . पश्चिम और मध्य रेलों के बम्बई मंडलों के विभिन्न स्टेशनों, जिनमें अंधेरी और ग्रांट रोड शामिल हैं, पर चलने वाले खान-पान ठेकों के विभिन्न पहलुओं के विस्तृत जांच-पड़ताल रेलवे बोर्ड के सतर्कता निदेशालय द्वारा की जा रही है और यह जांच-पड़ताल अभी जारी है । इन जांच-पड़तालों के पूरा हो जाने और सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा अन्तिम रिपोर्ट पेश कर देने के बाद ही आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी । तब तक इन मामलों में "यथावत" स्थिति बनाये रखने के लिए विनिश्चय किया गया है ।

सहरसा से जाने वाली और वहां आने वाली गाड़ियां

327. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर डिवीजन में सहरसा जंक्शन से प्रतिदिन (24 घंटों के अन्दर) कितनी गाड़ियां मानसी और बरौनी के लिए जाती हैं और कितनी गाड़ियां मानसी और बरोनी से सहरसा पहुंचती हैं, उनमें से कितनी गाड़ियां तेज सवारी गाड़ियां है और कितनी साधारण हैं तथा उनके आगमन और प्रस्थान का समय क्या है ;

(ख) कोसी एक्सप्रेस, जो सहरसा होकर फारबिसगंज और बरौनी के बीच चलती हैं, किन-किन स्टेशनों और हाल्टों पर ठहरती हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस गाड़ी को कोपरिया स्टेशन पर खड़ी करने का हैं जिसके लिए काफी समय से मांग की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) सहरसा से मानसी । बरौनी तक और वापसी यात्रा के लिए इस समय 7 जोड़ी गाड़ियां, जिसमें 2 जोड़ी एक्ससप्रेस गाड़ियां भी शामिल हैं, निम्न-लिखित सारणी के अनुसार चलायी जा रही हैं :—

मानसी की ओर :	385 सवारी	401 सवारी	411 सवारी	67 एक्सप्रेस	415 सवारी	421 सवारी	41 एक्सप्रेस
सहरसा से प्रस्थान	00.50	02.50	10.00	11.05	13.15	16.45	23.30
मानसी से :	402 सावरी	386 सवारी	42 एक्सप्रेस	412 सवारी	422 सवारी	68 एक्सप्रेस	416 सवारी
महरसा पहुंच	00.05	03.30	04.25	09.20	12.10	14.00	17.30

(ख) और (ग). 67/68 कोसी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां ललितग्राम, प्रतापगंज, राघोपुर, सरायगढ़, थरबिटिया, सुपौल, सहरसा, सिमरी बख्तियारपुर, मानसी, खगरिया तथा बेगुसराय में ठहरती है। 67/68 कोसी एक्सप्रेस को कोपरिया स्टेशन पर ठहराने का औचित्य नहीं पाया गया है।

रेलवे में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

328. **श्री बृजराज सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री के कार्यकाल में विभिन्न रेलवे जोनों में विशेष कर उन रेलवे जोनों में जहां हिन्दी या तो मातृभाषा है अथवा जहां की राज्य सरकारों ने हिन्दी में कामकाज और पत्रव्यवहार, आदि के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति दे रखी है, हिन्दी के प्रयोग में जो प्रगति हुई थी उसकी स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्तमान मंत्री के कार्य संभालने के बाद इस कार्य में ढील आ गई है; और

(ग) राजभाषा को रेलवे में जो कि वाणिज्यिक और जन सम्पर्क का संगठन है, अपना स्थान दिलाने की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री के कार्यकाल में विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में जो प्रगति हुई थी उसे कायम रखा जा रहा है। इसके अलावा सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में धीरे-धीरे वृद्धि हो रही है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) राजभाषा अधिनियम / नियमों में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार राजभाषा हिन्दी को उचित स्थान देने के लिए रेलों पर कई कदम उठाये गये हैं। राजभाषा के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में जो विभिन्न अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं, उनका पूरा-पूरा क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने पर अधिकाधिक बल दिया जा रहा है। 31-3-1976 को विभिन्न रेल कार्यालयों में 609 देवनागरी के टाइपराइटर थे जिनकी संख्या बढ़ कर अब 2006 हो गई है। रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए विभागीय हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की संख्या बढ़ाई जा रही है। इसी प्रकार रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए पुस्तकालयों एवं वाचनालयों की संख्या भी बढ़ाई जा रही है। इसके अलावा, विभिन्न रेल कार्यालयों में क्षत्रीय मण्डल/ कारखाना स्तर पर राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समितियों का गठन किया गया है। इन समितियों की नियमित बैठकें होती है और इन बैठकों के कार्यवृत्तों पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है। इस आशय के आदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि रेलवे अधिकारी जब कभी दौरे पर जायें तब कार्यालयों / स्टेशनों / कारखानों का निरीक्षण करते समय हिन्दी के प्रयोग में हुई प्रगति की भी समीक्षा करें।

रेलों को इस आशय के अनुदेश हैं कि हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित स्टेशनों के लिए पास, पी० टी०ओ० अतिरिक्त किराया टिकट, ब्लैंक पेपर टिकट हिन्दी में जारी किये जायें। इसी प्रकार बुकिंग स्टेशन और गन्तव्य स्टेशन दोनों ही हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित हों तथा प्रेषक ने अग्रेषण नोट हिन्दी में लिखा हो, तो रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा रेलवे रसीद, देवनागरी लिपि (हिन्दी) में भरी जा सकती हैं। इस प्रकार हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों तथा अन्य स्थानों में स्थित रेल कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के कार्यक्रम में तेजी लाने के लिए पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

Efficient System of Reservation

330. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that considerable inconvenience and harassment is caused to the genuine passengers wanting to travel by fast running long distance trains, for want of efficient system of reservation of accommodation; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) and (b). A few complaints of inconvenience and harassment to bonafide passengers wanting to travel by fast and long distance express trains have been received.

The following steps have been taken to provide a better reservation service to passengers:

(i) Efforts are made to reduce the gap between the demand and supply by introducing new trains, augmenting the loads of existing trains, extending their runs, increasing the frequency of weekly/bi-weekly tairns and running holiday specials on important routes to clear the traffic.

(ii) The time-limit for advance reservation has been made six months at all stations and by all trains, to avoid blocking of accommodation by anti-social elements and providing a wider choice to bonafide passengers for planning rail journeys well in advance.

(iii) Reservation procedures and arrangements at important stations have been streamlined by opening additional booking windows, reservation counters, etc., to afford a better service to passengers.

(iv) Checks have been intensified with the help of anti-fraud squads, Vigilance Organisation, G.R.P. and R.P.F. to detect anti-social elements and Railway staff indulging in malpractices regarding reservation. Strict action is taken against the defaulters to improve matters.

Supply of Wagons for Transportation of Coal

331. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons supplied by the Railways for transportation of coal during the last three months; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the supply of wagons for carrying coal with a view to augmenting the production in coal-based industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The average daily number of wagons loaded each month during July to September 1977 is given below:.

Month	Loading Daily BG-4 —(Average figures in Wheeler)
July	10,000
August	9,472
September	9,964

(b) As the demands of the coal producers have been fully met, the question does not arise.

Ticketless Travelling on Northern Railway

332. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the raids conducted during the last three months to detect ticketless travelling on Northern Railway; and

(b) the amount realised from the ticketless passengers together with the expenditure incurred on such raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). During the period 1-7-1977 to 30-9-1977, 5,500 checks were conducted against ticketless travelling on Northern Railway. During this period 58,881 persons were detected travelling without tickets and a sum of Rs. 9.81 lakhs was realised as railway dues. Separate figures of the expenditure involved in the raids are not maintained.

Burdwan-Sahebganj Passenger Train Accident

333. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that at least 40 people including five women and three railway employees were injured and taken to hospital at Rampurhat and Nalhati following a collision between a Burdwan-Sahebganj passenger train and a goods train on the 14th October, 1977; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. In this accident 7 persons sustained grievous injuries and 10 simple injuries. In addition 31 persons sustained trivial injuries like abrasions, bruises etc.

(b) On 14-10-1977, at about 20,23 hours while No. 325 Up Burdwan-Sahibganj Passenger train was approaching Nalhati station, it collided with Up Diesel Crack goods train No. 383 which had just startetd from the Outer signal of Nalhati station.

An inquiry has been ordered to investigate the causes of this accident.

Railway Line from Damoh to Banda

334. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4907 on 26th July, 1977 regarding new railway line from Damoh to Banda and state:

(a) what steps are being taken to provide funds for construction of railway line from Damoh to Banda in the next two years; and

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). As already stated in reply to earlier Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4907 answered on 26-7-1977, no survey for a rail link between Damoh and Banda has been carried out in the recent past and it will not be possible to consider its construction because of constraint on resources.

परिवार कल्याण विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर

335. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में परिवार कल्याण विभाग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए अन्य रेलवे कर्मचारियों की भांति पदोन्नति के अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). रेलों पर परिवार कल्याण संगठन एक अस्थायी संगठन है जिसका खर्च स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है। पदों को वर्षानुवर्ष बढ़ाया जाता है। इस

कारण से परिवार कल्याण संगठन के अन्दर पदोन्नति के अवसर उज्जवल नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस संगठन में अन्य विभागों से लिये गये कर्मचारियों को अपने पुराने संवर्ग में स्वत्वाधिकार रखने और वहां अपनी बारी पर आगे पदोन्नति प्राप्त करने की अनुमति रहती है। इस संगठन मे जो कर्मचारी सीधी भर्ती द्वारा आते हैं, उन्हें रेलवे के अन्य विभागों में समतुल्य पदों पर कागजी स्वत्वाधिकार दिया जाता है और वे आगे तरक्की पाते रहते हैं। इस प्रकार उन्हें अन्य रेल कर्मचारियों के साथ-साथ पदोन्नति का अवसर मिलता रहता है।

उत्तर रेलवे के परिवार कल्याण विभाग के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

336. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के परिवार कल्याण विभाग के कर्मचारियों को गत बारह वर्षों से कोई पदोन्नति नहीं मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि उन्हें पदोन्नति दी गई है, तो पदोन्नत कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). रेलों पर परिवार कल्याण संगठन एक अस्थायी संगठन है जिसका खर्च स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है। पदों को वर्षानुवर्ष बढ़ाया जाता है। इस कारण से परिवार कल्याण संगठन के अन्दर पदोन्नति के अवसर उज्ज्वल नहीं हैं। लेकिन, इस संगठन में अन्य विभागों से लिए गये कर्मचारियों को अपने पुराने संवर्ग में स्वत्वाधिकार रखने और वहां अपनी वारी पर आगे पदोन्नति प्राप्त करने की अनुमति रहती है। इस संगठन में जो कर्मचारी सीधी भर्ती द्वारा आते हैं, उन्हें रेलवे के अन्य विभागों में समतुल्य पदों पर कागजी स्वत्वाधिकार दिया जाता है और वे आगे तरक्की पाते रहते हैं। इस प्रकार उन्हें अन्य रेल कर्मचारियों के साथ साथ पदोन्नति का अवसर मिलता रहता है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नही उठता।

रेलवे में विधि सहायकों की कथित अनियमित नियुक्तियां

337. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछली सरकार ने रेलवे में विधि सहायकों की गलत ढग से नियुक्तियां की हैं ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों ने इन नियुक्तियों के विरोध में कोई अभ्यावेदन दिया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) भूतपूर्व मन्त्रियों की सिफारिशों पर रेलों पर कुछ विधि सहायकों की नियुक्तियां की गई थीं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) रिक्त स्थान चुने हुए व्यक्तियों द्वारा भरे जायेंगे। जिन्हें अनियमित रूप से नियुक्त किया गया है उन्हें उस पद पर बने रहने की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी।

उत्तर रेलवे में विधि सहायक ग्रेड की परीक्षा

338. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे मे अप्रैल, 1976 विधि में सहायक ग्रेड की परीक्षा ली गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस परीक्षा का परिणाम अभी तक घोषित नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). पिछली सरकार द्वारा इस ग्रेड में की गई किन्हीं नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विवाद है । जुलाई, 1977 में रेलवे स्तर पर हुई स्थायी वार्ता तंत्र की एक बैठक में यह सहमति हुई थी कि इस मामले को रेल मंत्रालय को भेज दिया जाय । तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के बारे में सामान्य अनुदेश पहले ही जारी किये जा चुके हैं । उत्तर रेलवे पर विधि सहायकों के विशिष्ट मामले में ये अनुदेश जारी किये जा रहे हैं कि 6672/3 प्रतिशत कोटा सेवारत कर्मचारियों में से भरा जाये तथा शेष 33⅓ प्रतिशत सीधी भर्ती का कोटा रेल सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भरा जाये । इन कोटों मे अनियमित रूप से नियुक्त अनर्ह बाहरी व्यक्तियों द्वारा भरे गये पद चुने हुए लोगों के लिए खाली कर दिए जायें ।

Unsatisfactory Delivery system of Gas Cylinders

339. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints from consumers are often received in Delhi and other big cities regarding unsatisfactory delivery system of gas cylinders by the dealers appointed by the IOC and other oil companies; and

(b) whether Government propose to take over the private dealerships in gas agencies and bring them under the direct control of the concerned oil companies and if so, full facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Complaints are sometimes received from consumers about delivery of Liquefied Petroleum Gas cylinders. Whenever such complaints are received, the Complaints Cell functioning under the Ministry of Petroleum as well as the Oil Companies do the necessary investigation and take possible corrective measures.

(b) The Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., are having direct control over the distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., markets its production of cooking gas through two main distributors, except for a small quantity which it markets directly to the industrial consumers. Of the two agreements between HPCL and its main distributors, one has expired on 4th September, 1977, from 5th September, 1977, the distribution of gas by the concessionaire has come under the direct supervision and control of HPCL, pending negotiations for the take over of the assets of the undertaking of the concessionaire. The other agreement between HPCL and its distributor will expire only in September, 1978. The Caltex Oil Refining (India) Ltd., is also marketing cooking gas partly through a net-work of distributors engaged by it directly and partly through two main concessionaires. The two agreements of M/s. Caltex with its main concessionaire are terminable by notice of 12 months. Steps are being taken to arrange the marketing

of LPC through the public sector oil company (as is done by IOC and BPOL) on the expiry of these agreements.

Jammu-Srinagar rail link

340. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to lay rail line from Jammu to Srinagar in the near future;

(b) if so, details of this plan; and

(c) whether any survey has been made regarding the expenditure involved and any steps initiated on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Reconnaissance/Preliminary Engineering-*cum*-Trafic Surveys for Jammu-Udhampur (BG, 56 Kms) and for a land locked rail system from Qazigund to Baramulla via Srinagar (BG$MG, 122.30 Kms) have already been carried out which revealed that these projects would cost Rs. 40.65 crores and Rs. 78.63 crores respectively and would not be financially viable. No survey for rail link between Udhampur and Qazigund (about 171 Kms) has been carried out in the recent past. However, a final location (engineering) survey for Jammu-Udhampur rail link (BG) which forms a part of Jammu-Srinagar proposed rail link, is in progress at present. The question of taking up the work on Jammu-Udhampur link would depend upon the availability of resources and clearance of the project by the Planning Commission.

Reorganisation of Railway Board

341. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to reorganise the present set up of the Railway Board;

(b) if so, details in this regard; and

(c) how the changed set up of the Railway Board is likely to increase efficiency in rail services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The reorganisation of the set up is being done broadly according to the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations.

(b) The details are being finalised and an anouncement will be made shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

New off-shore oil structure in Bombay

342. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:
SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has discovered a new off-shore oil structure in Bombay;

(b) whether preliminary observations proved that both oil and gas will be yielded;

(c) whether investigations have been fully completed;

(d) if so, the total quantity of oil and gas that will be yielded in a month; and

(e) the amount so far spent on this?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir, in Bombay Off-shore.

(b) Drilling of the first well there has indicated the presence of both oil and gas.

(c) No, Sir. At present an assessment well is being drilled and more such wells will have to be dried for delineation of the field.

(d) The production potential of the field will be known after data from the assessment wells are analysed.

(c) This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Security measures on Railways to reduce accidents.

343. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the large number of accidents he has decided to tighten security measures on the railways;

(b) if so, what are the details of the measures taken;

(c) whether he has agreed to the suggestion that wireless transmission facilities may be provied to the drivers;

(d) if so, the expenditure thereon; and

(e) how far these measures have reduced or are likely to reduce railway accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). During the period April to October, 1977, there were 515 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways against 547, 637 and 474 train cidents during the corresponding periods of 1974, 1975 and 1976 respectively. Thus during the current year the number of train accidents is less than those which occurred during the corresponding periods of 1974 and 1975 but is higher than those of the previous year. Since failure of railway staff is the largest single factor responsible for accidents, a nation-wide safety drive has been launched since 24th October, 1977 to arouse safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with the running of train and to ensure that staff do not violate rules and indulge in short-cut methods. In order to reduce dependence on human element various sophisticated aids like ultrasonic flaw detectors for wheels, axles and rails, track circuiting, automatic warning system etc. are being introduced progressively.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) During October, 1977 there were 62 train accidents on the Indian Government Railways which is the lowest number during the first 7 months of the current year *i. e.*, April to October 1977.

Loopholes in Company Law regarding Contributions to Political Parties

344. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA

SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are making a comprehensive study of the Company Law to plug loopholes regarding contributions to the political parties;

(b) if so, what are the changes likely to be made; and

(c) whether any legislation in this regard is being introduced in this Session?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). A High-powered Expert Committee has

been appointed by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Rajinder Sachar, a sitting Judge of Delhi High Court for reviewing the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The said Committee has been asked to consider and report on what changes are necessary in the Companies Act, 1956 and the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 with particular reference to the modifications which are required to be made in the form and structure of the said two Acts so as to simplify them and to make them more effective wherever necessary. It is expected that the said Committee will also go into the question of Company donations to political parties/or for political purposes and make suitable recommendations. The Government will, thereafter, consider the recommendations and take appropriate action.

(c) No, Sir.

Bomb Scare on Frontier Mail

345. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA
SHRI S. S. SOMANI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 10th October, 1977 when the Prime Minister was going to Surat from Bombay by the Frontier Mail the train was delayed following a bomb scare;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into it; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) On 11-10-1977 at 19/35 hrs. an annonymous telephone call was received on Bombay Police Emergency telephone No. 100 that a time bomb had been kept in the train by which the Prime Minister was leaving for Surat. Hence the train was searched but no bomb was found. The train 3 DN. Frontier Mail was delayed by 1 hour and 28 minutes and finally left Bombay Central Station 21/58 hrs.

(c) The call being annonymous, no further enquiry was made.

(d) Does not arise.

Robberies on Running Trains

346. SHRI SHIV SAMPATIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of passengers robbed of their belongings, including cash on running trains in the country during the financial year 1977-78 upto 31st October, 1977;

(b) the total value of property so looted; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to stop robberies on running trains and whether it is proposed to fix responsibility on RPF for preventing robberies in running trains so that they may become more active and alert?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Two hundred and forty cases.

(b) Rs. 2,05,157.

(c) It is the responsibility of the State Government to take adequate measures to prevent robberies in trains. This is done by them through the Government Railway Police. The Railway Admn. maintains the closest liaison at ministerial and official levels to ensure maximum safety to the travelling public. Some of the preventive steps taken by the Government Railway Police are—

1. Sending armed beat constables in all mail and express trains and night passenger trains over the affected areas.

2. Frequent check of passenger trains and escort staff by supervisorry officials.

3. Intensive drive against known and habitual criminals operating in trains.

4. Greater surveillance over suspects and anti-social elements.

The RPF staff are not empowered to tackle law and order problems. Hence, they cannot be entrusted with the task of preventing robberies and cannot be held liable for it.

पैंट्रोल पम्पों और इण्डेन गैस की एजेंसियों का अनुसूचित जातिओं और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को आवंटन

347. **श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख :** क्या पैंट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को पैंट्रोल पम्पों और इण्डेन गैस की एजेंसियों के आवंटन के बारे में कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों को पैंट्रोल पम्प और इण्डेन गैस की एजेंसियों का आवटन किया गया तथा किन-किन स्थानों पर किया गया और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इनका आवंटन 1 जनवरी, 1974 के बाद किया गया है ?

पैंट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां । तेल कम्पनियों को जारी की गई मार्गदर्शी नीति के अनुसार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कम्पनियों के सब प्रकार के फुटकर केन्द्र (पैंट्रोल पम्प) और गैस एजेंसियां और मिट्टी के तेल/लाइट डिजल आयल एजेंसियों का 50% 23 सितम्बर, 1977 से अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित की गई है ।

(ख) 1-1-1974 से 30-9-77 तक इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा पैंट्रोल पम्प तथा इन्डेन गस की एजेंसी प्रदान किये जाने वाले अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा स्थान संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं ।

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**क्योंकि पार्टी ने नियुक्ति पत्र को स्वीकार नहीं किया था इस प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लिया गया था।

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Laying of Railway Lines between Parli-Bhir-Ahmednagar

348. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to lay railway lines between Parli-Bhir-Ahmednagar which will be a boon to the most backward Districts of Bhir and its development and at the same time it would provide a vital link between East and West Indian shores envisaged under Malsejghat railway project; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Memorandum by the Indian Oil Dealers Association of Kerala

349. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil dealers Association of Kerala has submitted a memorandum to him regarding loss of Petroleum products to I.O.C. dealers due to hot filling at Cochin Refinery;

(b) if so, the main demands raised in the memorandum; and

(c) Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Their main demand is that the sales volume should be corrected to the ambient temperature to avoid the alleged losses to the dealers on this account.

(c) This demand is under active consideration.

उच्चतम न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन मामले

350. श्री उग्रसेन :
श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक :
श्री पद्माचरण सामन्त सिंहार:
श्री समर गुह :
डा० वसन्त कुमार पंडित :
श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :
श्री राघवजी :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी काय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्चतम न्यायालय और विभिन्न राज्यों के उच्च न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन मामलों के नवीनतम आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे मामलों की संख्या क्या है जो क्रमशः गत् सात वर्षों, पांच वर्षों तथा दो वर्षों से विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) गत छ: महीनों के दौरान न्यायालयों द्वारा कितने मामले निपटाये गये;

(घ) क्या सरकार विचाराधीन मामलों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिये न्यायालयों द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिये कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) से (ग). (i) उच्चतम न्यायालय के संबंध में जो स्थिति 31-10-1977 को थी उसकी जानकारी विवरण I में दी गई हैं। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये** संख्या LT-1037/77]

(ii) उच्च न्यायालयों के संबंध में जो स्थिति 30-6-1977 को थी उसकी जानकारी विवरण II में दी गई है। [**ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया । देखिये** संख्या एलटी-1037/77]

(घ) और (ङ). मामलों के संचालन के लिए उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया का विनियमन विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा होता है। भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति इस समस्या से अवगत हैं और वह उच्च न्यायालयों से परामर्श करके कुछ उपाय तैयार कर रहे हैं।

गोरखपुर कारखाने के कर्मचारियों द्वारा भूतपूर्व जनरल मैनेजर के विरुद्ध ज्ञापन

351. **श्री उग्रसैन** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें अगस्त, 1977 में उर्वरक कारखाना कर्मचारी संघ से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिस में उर्वरक कारखाने (उत्तर प्रदेश) के भूतपूर्व जनरल मैनजर और अन्य अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस में की गई मुख्य शिकायतें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र): (क) से (ग). एफ० सी० आई० के गोरखपुर स्थित ऐएकक के भूतपूर्व महा-प्रबन्धक श्री के० एस० एल० आनन्द और अन्य अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध ठेका आदि देने में कुछ अनियमितताओं के बारे में 21 आरोपों का एक ज्ञापन फर्टिलाइजर कारखाना मजदूर संघ, गोरखपुर से प्राप्त हुआ था। एफ० सी० आई० द्वारा आरोपों की जांच की गई है और रिपोर्ट पर केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Cases pending against M/s. Maruti Limited, Gurgaon

352. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending against M/s. Maruti Limited, Gurgaon for violation of the provisions of the Companies Act;

(b) the number of such cases which are under investigations; and

(c) the number of such cases in which criminal proceedings are being initiated?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No case is pending in a court of law against M/s. Maruti Limited for violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The company has not complied with the provisions of Section 149(2A) of the Companies Act, 1956 as it failed to file the necessary declaration as prescribed. The company has not also complied with the provisions of Rule 10 of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975 read with the Section 58-A of the Companies Act as it did not file the prescribed return of deposits.

Necessary default notices for the above defaults have been issued on 15-9-77 and 20-9-77. The replies received in the matter are under examination.

(c) In no case, criminal proceedings have been initiated against the company under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में नई रेलवे लाइनों के लिए बजट में प्रावधान

353. **श्री उग्रसेन** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के लगभग चार करोड़ लोगों के लाभ के लिए कोई नई रेलवें लाइन बिछाने के लिए चालू बजट में व्यवस्था की गयी है ; और

(ख) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की वे रेलवें लाइनें कौन सी हैं जिन के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने के आदेश दिए गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां, छितौनी और बगहा के बीच मीटर लाइन को पुन: आरम्भ करने, बाराबंकी से समस्तीपुर और वाराणसी से भटनी तक आमान परिवर्तन की परियोजनाओं की भी व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में पड़ने वाली पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर निम्नलिखित नयी लाइनों के लिए सर्वेक्षण पूरे कर लिए गये हैं :—

(i) सहजनवां से दोहरी घाट तक बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण, और

(ii) नौतनवां से सौनौली तक प्रस्तावित नयी लाइन बिछाने के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात टोह सर्वेक्षण ।

निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए सर्वेक्षण किये जा रहे हैं :—

(i) शाहजहानपुर मोहम्मदी के रास्ते फरुखाबाद और गोला गोकरननाथ के बीच नयी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण, और

(ii) मनकापुर कटरा शाखा लाइन के परिवर्तन के लिए इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण ।

निम्नलिखित नये सर्वेक्षणों को चालू वर्ष के बजट में शामिल किया गया है :—

(i) मऊ-शाहगंज मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण ;

(ii) सीतापुर-बुढ़बुल खण्ड के आमान परिवर्तन के लिए इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण , और

(iii) गाजीपुर– बलिया खण्ड के रास्ते वाराणसी-छपरा के मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण ।

Jurisdiction of Indore Bench of M.P., High Court

354. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex-Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court Shri Tare had agreed with the suggestion of Khandwa and Burhanpur Bar Association to extend the jurisdiction of the Indore Bench of Madhya Pradesh High Court over the district of East Nimar (Khandwa) and had forwarded his recommendation to the Government of India; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the Madhya Pradesh High Court, Shri Tare had opined that the suggestion of Khandwa Bar Association that the jurisdiction of the Indore Bench of the Madhya Pradesh High Court be extended over the District of East Nirmar (Khandwa) was just. The views of Shri Tare, the then Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court were forwarded to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1974. The High Court have also stated that no letter was sent by Justice Tare to the Government of India. No proposal on this subject has been received by the Govt. of India from the State Authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to Extend Surat-Bhusaval Passenger Trains

355. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that the Railway department has examined the feasibility of extending Surat-Bhusaval passenger trains 37, 75, 77 and 113 up to Khambra or Itarsi and vice *versa;* and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. But it has not been possible to extend these passenger trains for want of adequate terminal facilities either at Khandwa or Itarsi.

(b) Does not arise.

सतना से मिरजापुर तक रेलवे लाइन का बिछाया जाना

356. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगें कि :

(क) क्या सतना से रींवां होते हुए मिरजापुर तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए लगभग 20 संसद् सदस्यों ने 27 जुलाई, 1977 को एक पत्न उनको भेजा था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त रेलवें लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कई वर्ष पहले किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सतना से रींवां होते हुए मिरजापुर तक रेलव लाइन का निर्माण कार्य वर्ष 1978 में आरम्भ किया जाएगा ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि रींवां जिले में रेलवें लाइन न होने के कारण ही वहां पर न तो कोई औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित किया जा रहा है और न ही बेंरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए कोई काम किया जा रहा है और देश में रीवां जिला सब से पिछड़ें हुए जिलों में से एक है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) ऐसा कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । यद्यपि माननीय सदस्य द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखा गया पत्र 22 जुलाई, 1977 को और उन का मुझे लिखा गया अनुवर्ती पत्र 29–8–77 को प्राप्त हुआ । मैंने 12–10–1977 को स्थिति का विश्लेषण करते हुए माननीय सदस्य को उत्तर भेज दिया था ।

(ख) और (ग). रींवां होकर सतना और माउ-गंज के बीच और रींवां होकर सतना से गोविन्दगढ़ तक बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में 1928–29 और 1955 में सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे। दोनों ही परियोजनाओं की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों से पता चला कि ये परियोजना लाइनें अर्थक्षम नहीं रहेंगी। जैसा माननीय सदस्य को पिछले दिनों 5–4–1977 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 28 के उत्तर में पहले ही बताया जा चुका है कि रींवां होकर सतना से ब्यौहारी (कटनी-सिगरौली लाइन पर एक स्टेशन) तक परियोजना लाइन, जिससे ब्यौहारी और रीवां का सिगरौली और मिर्जापुर से सम्पर्क स्थापित हो जाता, का सर्वेक्षण 1973 में किया गया था और सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट से यह पता चला कि इस लाइन पर इस के निर्माण के औचित्य को सिद्ध करने के लिए पर्याप्त यातायात नहीं मिलेगा और यह लाइन अलाभप्रद रहेगी । अतएव इस परियोजना को आस्थगित रखने का विनिश्चय किया गया । यहां तक कि सतना और रींवां के बीच प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क, जिस के लिए 1973 की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधार पर हाल ही में पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया गया है कि तत्काल निर्माण का औचित्य सिद्ध करने के लिए भी पर्याप्त यातायात अर्जित करने की आशा नहीं है

(घ) देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास में नयी लाइनों की भूमिका के बारे में रेल मंत्रालय को पूरी तरह जानकारी है लेकिन इस परियोजन के लिए धन की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण असमर्थ है

रेलवे में कथित अवैध नियुक्तियां

357. **श्री युवराज** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री श्री कमला पति त्रिपाठी के कार्यकाल के दौरान रेलवे में कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के पदों पर कुछ नियुक्तियां की गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक रेलवे में कितनी नियुक्तियां की गइ ;

(ग) क्या ये सारी नियुक्तियां अवैध तरीके से की गई थीं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी नियुक्तियों के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कब तक कार्यवाही की जाएगी ; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जानी हो, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) रेलों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार श्रेणी III में 421 और श्रेणी IV में 783 ऐसी नियुक्तियां की की गयी थीं ।

(ग) ये नियुक्तियां निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का अनुपालन किए बिना की गयी थीं ।

(घ) और (ङ). इनके लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति अब अपने पदों पर नहीं हैं। जहां तक नियुक्त किए गए उम्मीदवारों का सम्बन्ध है, जो श्रेणी III में हैं वे केवल रेल सेवा आयोगों द्वारा उनकी नियुक्तियों को नियमित किए जाने पर ही अपने पद पर बने रहेंगे ; जो श्रेणी IV में हैं उन्हें एवजी/ नैमित्तिक श्रमिक माना जाएगा और उन्हें सामाहित करने के लिए अन्य लोगों के साथ साथ उनकी संवीक्षा की जाएगी।

Suggestions from Shri Jayaprakash Narayan regarding terms of Legislators/Ministers

358. SHRI D.G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan had in the recent past said that no one should be allowed to remain a member of a legislature or a Minister for more than two successive electoral terms;

(b) if so, whether Government have given thought to it; and

(c) if so, the decision taken or likely to be taken in this regard keeping in view the wishes of Shri Narayan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) Press reports regarding the suggestion of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan have come to the notice of the Government recently.

(b) and (c). The suggestion has not been considered by the Government so far.

Proposal to overhaul Company Law

359. SHRI D.G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to completely overhaul the Company Law;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals being considered in this regard; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard and when a comprehensive Bill in Parliament is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A High-Powered Expert Committee is presently reviewing the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The terms and conditions of the said Committee, as contained in paras 3 to 5 of the Government's Resolution No. 7-6-77-CL.V dated the 23rd June, 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Place in library. See LT* 1038/77].

(c) The report of the Committee is likely to be available some time next year. Thereafter, Government will examine the recommendations and take appropriate action.

Prices of Essential Medicines

360. SHRI D.G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

The steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices of essential medicines and from when the steps are likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): Prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The prices of bulk drugs and formulations imported into the country depend upon the international prices that may prevail from time to time. CCI&E's formula for fixation of prices of imported bulk drugs was reviewed and it was decided to reduce Clearance Charges by ½ per cent, Distribution Charges by 1½ per cent and CPC's Margin by 1 per cent. Similarly, for items distributed by M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. revision in these factors has also been made. The effect of reduction in prices due to this revision in the CCI &E's Formula is being passed to the consumers in respect of bulk drugs distributed by the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. with effect from 1-8-1977. Prices of bulk drugs for 1977-78 distributed by M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. are yet to be notified by the Government.

2. The prices of bulk drugs produced in the country depend on the various factors like cost of inputs, nature of technology, scale of operations etc. During the year 1976-77 as a result of cost studies conducted by the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices, the prices of following bulk drugs produced in the country were reduced:—

S. No.	Name of the Bulk Drug		Earlier Price Rs./kg.	Present Price Rs./kg.
1.	Narcotine . .		410·00	244.02 (from 24-7-76)
2.	Xylocain/Lignocaine		296·00	281.00 (from 4-9-76)
3.	Oxytetracycline	(i)	950·00	725.00 (for captive use)
		(ii)	1000·00	749.00 (for sale to others from 8-9-1976)
4.	Diloxanide Furoate		666·67	450.00 (from 5-10-76)
5.	Tetracycline Hcl. . . .		850·00	650.00 (from 10-9-76)

Some further cost studies are in progress and fair prices of bulk drugs under study shall be notified by the Government on receipt of Reports from the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices. Formulations prices, inter alia, depend upon the prices of bulk drugs and any reduction in prices of bulk drugs would have the effect of reducing the prices of formulations.

3. With effect from 10th May, 1977 Government have also reduced Excise Duty on certain Patent or Proprietary medicines containing following bulk drugs form 12½ per cent to 2½ per cent :—

(1) Chloroquin Phosphate

(2) Amodiaquin

(3) Tolbutamide

(4) Metronidazole

(5) Piperazine and its salts

(6) Rifampicin

(7) Tetracycline Hydrochloride

(8) Diethylcarbamazine citrate

(9) Clofazimine

4. Ministry of Finance have also constituted an Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee. This Committee is studying the impact of indirect taxation on various commodities. Any reduction in the rate of duties, if recommended by the Enquiry Committee and accepted by the Government, will have the effect of reducing the prices of bulk drugs and formulations.

5. The Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Industries which submitted its Report in April, 1975 had looked into various facets of drug industry. The Committee has, inter alia, recommended rationalisation of prices of drugs. The recommendations of the Committee are being examined in depth by the Government.

Survey of Himachal Pradesh for Oil Reserves

361. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for undertaking a thorough survey of Himachal Pradesh for finding out oil reserves in that area;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what progress has been made in drilling operations at Jwalamukhi and whether any success has been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Thorough surveys are under way since 1957 and have recently been intensified. The entire foot-hill belt of Himachal Pradesh consisting of Tertiary sediments has been geologically mapped. Geophysical surveys have also been carried out on some interesting geological structures. Last year seismic surveys were conducted near Paror to find out the suitability for drilling the Paror structure. Similar surveys will be carried out during the current field season, near Changartalai. A geological field party is now carrying out special studies. At Jawalamukhi, 2 deepwells and 5 structural wells were driled earier. In one of the deep wells, gas was encountered at depths of 855 and 920 metres. The drilling of the third well at Jawalamukhi has been recently completed and this well is under testing now.

Accommodation for Railway Employees at Himachal Pradesh Railway Stations

362. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Railway stations in Himachal Pradesh where accommodation has been provided to all the railway employees of those stations;

(b) the names of the railway stations in Himachal Pradesh where no accommodation is provided to the employees of those stations; and

(c) steps Government are taking to provide accommodation to the railway employees of these stations and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) (i) Stations where all Railway staff are provided with accommodation:

1. Nurpur Road
2. Talara
3. Bharmar
4. Jawanwala Shahr
5. Harsar Dohri
6. Nagrota Suriyan
7. Nandpur Bhatauli
8. Guler
9. Kopar Lahar
10. Kangra
11. Kangra Mandir
12. Siamloti
12. Samloti
14. Paror
15. Sulah Himachal Pradesh
16. Panch Rukhi
17. Baij Nath Mandir
18. Ahju
19. Joginder Nagar

(ii) Stations where Railway staff have been provided with accommodation *partially*:

1. Jawalamukhi Road
2. Palampur
3. Baij Nath Paprola

(b) Nil

(c) Sanction for construction of additional quarters at the 3 stations mentioned in item (a) (ii) has already been given and it is expected that all the railway staff would be provided with accommodation by 1978-79.

पूर्व रेलवे में दानापुर डिवीजन

363. **श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान पूर्वी रेलवे का दानापुर डिवीजन समाप्त कर दिया गया था ; और

(ख) क्या अनेक संसद सदस्यों, विधायकों तथा बिहार की जनता ने इस डिवीजन को समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी सरकार के निर्णय का विरोध किया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि पूर्व रेलवे का दानापुर मंडल अभी भी मौजूद है ।

पटना में गंगा पर रेल पुल

364. **श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की बिहार में दीघाघाट के निकट पटना में गंगा नदी पर रेल का पुल बनाने की योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कब तक कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाएगा ।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). कानपुर-इलाहाबाद-मोकामा-मुंगेर मार्ग में गंगा पर एक रेल पुल के निर्माण के लिए इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया गया है । जिन स्थानों की विस्तृत रूप से जांच पड़ताल की गयी उन में से एक स्थान पटना के निकट है । सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की तकनीकी पहलुओं का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

Amount paid in Settlement of Claims for Damage and Pilferage

365. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount paid by the Indian Railways (Zonewise) in settlement of the claims for damage, pilferage etc. during the 12 months period ending October, 1977; and

(b) how does it compare with the corresponding period ending October, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A comparative statement (Zonewise) showing the amount paid as

compensation claims for damage and pilferage etc., during the 12 months period ending October, 1977, *vis-a-vis* the corresponding period of 1976 is attached. There is an increase in the amount paid as compensation, which is due largely to a special drive to clear old and pending claims.

STATEMENT

(Amount in lakhs)

Railway	November 1976 to October 1977	November 1975 to October 1976
Central	129·52	119·91
Eastern	323·86	355·88
Northern	197·29	113·74
North Eastern	45·05	54·08
Northeast Frontier	166·54	151·95
Southern	90·77	74·46
South Central	104·79	50·53
South Eastern	225·04	164·12
Western	138·80	160·30
TOTAL	1421·67	1244·97

Survey of Mahanadi delta area by Oil India Limited

366. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India Ltd., had submitted its scheme for survey and exploration of the Mahanadi delta area; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The scheme submitted by Oil India Limited for survey and exploration of the Mahanadi delta is under active consideration.

Take over of Oil India Limited

367. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

SHRI SHANKARSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to take over Oil India Limited by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Negotiations for the take over of BOC's interest in Oil India Limited are in progress.

It will not be in public interest to spell out the details thereof while the negotiations are on the but the final view is expected to emerge soon.

Additional Grants for Railway Staff Welfare

368. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to grant additional 15 crores of rupees for the railway staff welfare; and

(b) if so, the details of the amenities to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The details of the amenities to be provided are as under:

(I) *Improvement to staff quarters/ Colonies*

(i) Provision of individual water taps in quarters,

(ii) Provision of individual latrines in lieu of community latrines,

(iii) Sanitization of latrines,

(iv) Improvements to roads, drainage system, lighting in railway colonies,

(v) Electrification of quarters including provision of fans, where power supply is available, and

(vi) Improvements to non-standard type quarters where such improvement is considered worthwhile for continued habitation.

(II) *Educational Facilities*

(i) Upgradation of existing schools to cater for the new scheme 10+2+3,

(ii) Provision of adequate furniture, laboratory and other equipment and additional class rooms, wherever required,

(iii) Provision of drinking water and sanitized latrines for school children.

(iv) Recreational facilities for school children such as sports and indoor games, etc.

(III) *Recreational facilities for railway employees*

(i) Additional facilities for existing institutes and provision of new institutes,

(ii) Provision of sports ground and/or stadium at Divisional headquarters,

(iii) Requisite assistance to welfare/handicraft centres, and

(iv) Provision of holiday homes.

(IV) *Additional quarters*

(i) Quarters in lieu of the existing non-standard or dilapidated quarters,

(ii) Additional quarters where there has been long-standing and pressing need and where it is difficult or expensive to obtain private accommodation, and

(iii) Provision of foot over-bridges to connect colonies and schools across the railway lines.

कुवैत द्वारा तेल के मूल्य में कमी

369. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुवैत ने तेल के मूल्य में 10 सैंट प्रति बैरल कम करने की घोषणा की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायनऔर उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख) : हाल ही में समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित रिपोर्टों के अनुसार कुवैत अपने अशोधित तेल के मूल्य में प्रति बैरल 10 सैंट, 12.37 डालर बैरल से 12.27 डालर बैरल तक कम करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है ।

यद्यपि क्योंकि भारत कुवैत से किसी प्रकार का अशोधित तेल का आयात नहीं कर रहा है, अतः कुवैत के अशोधित तेल के मूल्यों में तथाकथित कमी का प्रभाव आयात किए जाने वाले अशोधित तेल के परिणामस्वरूप बाहर जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा पर नहीं पड़ेगा।

रेल गाड़ियों में डकैतियां (अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस)

370. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 15 सितम्बर, 1977 को स्योहारा स्टेशन के निकट डाकुओं ने गोली चला कर 49 हावड़ा-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को लूटने का प्रयास किया था और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कानपुर और फरुखाबाद के बीच डकैती पड़ी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) 15-9-77 को 49 हावड़ा-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस को लूटने का डाकुओं द्वारा कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया था। जब यह गाड़ी स्योहारा और चकराज-मल स्टेशनों के बीच चल रही थी, इंजन के कर्मचारियों ने एक धमाके की आवाज सुनी और उड़ते हुए लोहे के टुकड़े के कारण एक फायरमैन को पीठ पर चोट लगी। अंदेशा है कि इंजन के कोयला वाले टेंडर में कोई विस्फाटोक पदार्थ पड़ा हुआ था जो फट गया। इंजन के कर्मचारियों द्वारा रेल पथ के दोनों ओर किसी भी व्यक्ति को नहीं पाया गया।

15-9-77 को जब 14 डाउन एक्स-प्रेस पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कन्नौज और चौबेपुर स्टेशनों के बीच चल रही थी उस समय डकैती की एक घटना हुई।

(ख) (i) उन क्षेत्रों में सारी रात चलने वाली सवारी गाड़ियों में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के सशस्त्र रक्षकों द्वारा पहरा दिया जा रहा है।

(ii) रेलवे अपराधियों के बारे में अपराध सम्बन्धी आसूचना एकत्रित करने, उनकी गतिविधियों पर निगाह रखने और छापे आदि मारने की व्यवस्था करने, अभ्यस्त रेलवे अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के विशेष अपराध आसूचना कर्मचारियों को तैनात किया जा रहा है।

(iii) यात्री गाड़ियों का मार्ग रक्षा करने वाले रेलवे पुलिस के सशस्त्र रक्षक जागरुक हैं, इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारी प्रायः अचानक जांच करते रहते हैं।

(iv) उत्तर प्रदेश के बदनाम खण्डों में चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ियों की सशस्त्र मार्ग रक्षा को प्रभावी बनाने में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की सहायता के लिए, रेल मंत्रालय ने रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष दल की दो कम्पनियां महानिरीक्षक पुलिस, उत्तर प्रदेश के सुपुर्द कर दी है।

अलकोहल की मांग तथा पूर्ति

371. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा अलकोहल की मांग और पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में किये गये अध्ययन का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इसका उत्पादन किन-किन शराब कारखानों में किया जाता है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) केन्द्रीय शीरा बोर्ड की बैठक के विचार के लिए देश में अल्कोहल की सप्लाई की मांग का मूल्यांकन अल्कोहल मौसम के आरम्भ में प्रत्येक वर्ष किया जाता है और उनका केन्द्रीय शीरा बोर्ड की क्षेत्रीय कार्यकारी समितियों द्वारा वर्ष के दौरान समय-समय पर उनकी बैठकों में पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है। अल्कोहल में देश आत्म-निर्भर है। लगभग 70% अल्कोहल रसायन, उद्योग में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(ख) अल्कोहल निर्माण करने वाली आसवनियों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिए संख्या एल टी-1039/77].

दिल्ली की कालोनियों के बीच से रेल लाइनों के दोनों ओर कांटेदार तार लगाना

372. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कालोनियों के बीच में से गुजरने वाली रेल लाइनों में प्रति वर्ष सैकड़ों लोगों की मृत्यु होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कालोनियों के बीच में से गुजरने वाली रेल लाइनों के दोनों ओर कांटेदार तार लगाने का प्रबन्ध करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) विगत चार वर्षों के दौरान एक वर्ष में मरने वालों की संख्या 193 और 262 के बीच थी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

Paid-up Capital of Britannia Biscuit Company

373. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the original capital of Britannia Biscuit Company Limited which is a foreign monopoly in biscuits industry in the country in a non-priority area;

(b) what is the present paid-up capital of the said Company; and

(c) what was the profit last year and how much was allowed to be remitted as a repatriation of profit in foreign exchange every year for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Britannia Biscuit Company Limited was incorporated on 21st March, 1918 and its paid-up capital, according to its first available Annual Report as on 14th August, 1918, was Rs. 5,00,000. The present paid-up capital of the company as per the latest balance sheet available as on 31st March, 1977 was Rs. 4,51,68,400 comprising 45,15,295 equity shares of Rs. 10 each and 1545 preference shares of Rs. 10 each.

(c) The profit before tax of Britannia Biscuit Company Limited amounted to Rs. 454.52 lakhs for the year ended 31st March, 1977. According to the information received from the Ministry of Finance, the company remitted the following amounts as profit/dividend during the last three years.

Year	Profit/dividend remitted
	(Rupees)
1973-74	4,40,088
1974-75	17,88 796
1975-76	20,30,758

M/s Pfizer Ltd.

374. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when M/s. Pfizer Ltd., a leading multi-national drug firm of American origin, set up its branch subsidiary in India;

(b) what was its initial capital investment in India;

(c) its total current investment; total sales, gross profit, net profit and remittances under each head yearwise, from 1968 to 1976;

(d) whether the company has been charged with 'over charging' for its products from the clients in America as well as in India;

(e) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(f) what action, if any has been or is being taken against the Company on the basis of the said charges?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The company was originally incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 on the 21st November, 1950 under the name and style of "Dumex Pvt. Ltd.". In June, 1961 the name of the company was changed to Pfizer Pvt. Ltd. by passing of necessary resolution in terms of Section 21 of the Companies Act, 1956 and with the approval of the Central Government. Thereafter in March, 1966, the name of the company was changed to Pfizer Limited on the conversion of the company into a public company.

(b) The initial equity capital of the company was Rs. 2.00 lakhs only.

(c) The total investment as on 30th November 1976, is Rs. 15.95 crores. Total sales; gross profit, net profit and remittances by M/s. Pfizer Ltd. during the year 1968 to 1976 were as below:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Total Sales	Gross Profit	Net Profit	Remittances
1968	14·00	3·50	1·61	0·47
1969	16·37	4·13	1·86	0·60
1970	17·34	4·19	1·56	0·63
1971	20·84	4·82	1·73	0·68
1972	24·38	5·85	2·00	0·68
1973	25·70	5·88	1·99	0·69
1974	27·74	4·50	1·52	0·71
1975	33·85	5·22	1·67	0·75
1976	39·35	6·65	2·36	0·80

(d) to (f). Based upon an enquiry by a committee of the U.S. Senate, five U.S. firms including Pfizers were found guilty of concerted price fixation of certain drugs (Broad Spectrum Antibiotics) in violation of the U.S. Anti-Trust Laws. These companies had over-charged the domestic as well as foreign purchasers of certain Board Spectrum Antibiotics drugs between the period 1954—67. The Government of India filed a civil suit on 1st October, 1974, in the U.S. Courts claiming damages from these companies. These companies have challenged a foreign nation's right to maintain a Civil Suit action in the U.S. Courts against them. The matter is now pending before the U.S. Supreme Court and was scheduled for hearing on 1st November, 1977. The judgement of the U.S. Supreme Court is not yet known.

Foreign Multi-national Corporations charged by M.R.T.P.C.

375. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following foreign Multi-National Corporations have been charged by the MRTPC with monopolistic and restrictive trade practices *viz.* (1) Hindustan Lever, (2) I.T.C., (3) Union Carbide, (4) Colgate Palmolive, (5) Cadbury India, (6) Glaxo Laboratories and (7) Pfizer Ltd;

(b) if so, what are the specific charges against each; and

(c) What action, if any, has been taken on the said charges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1040/77].

Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia

376. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to the demand of the West Bengal Government to set up a Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia;

(b) whether during his recent visit to West Bengal he assured the West Bengal Government that necessary letter of intent would soon be issued;

(c) if so, when Government are going to give the green signal on this issue; and

(d) when the letter of intent is going to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation has applied for letters of intent for manufacture of various items in a petro-chemical complex to be set up at Haldia. Letters of intent have been issued for the establishment of this complex.

Pulses, Oil piled Up at Rail yards

377. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pulses and oils piled up at the rail yards following the Governments' order fixing the stock ceiling with the wholesale dealers;

(b) if so, whether the wholesalers did not lift the stocks for more than the period set for the same;

(c) whether under the rules, Railways have taken charge of these stocks; and

(d) if so, the total quantity taken charge of by the railways and action taken against the whole-sale dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Transfer of officers to prevent Rail Accidents

378. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has taken a decision to shift the senior rail officers in various divisions;

(b) if so, the main reasons for their transfer;

(c) whether he is considering a major overhaul in the Railway Ministry to prevent rail accidents; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Recently reshuffling of officers in various Divisions has been effected to streamline the administrative machinery.

(c) and (d). Some steps have alrady been taken in this regard.

New Rail Lines in Southern States

379. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:

SHRI C. N. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken up a major programme for construction of vast net work of the new rail lines in the Southern States;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed programme; and

(c) the total cost of expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The following 4 railway lines are under construction in the Southern States at an estimated cost of Rs. 95.68 crores:

S. No.	Name of the project.	Length in Kms.	Lates estimated cost. (Rs. in crores.)
1.	Mangalore-Hasan MG	189·00	42·42
2.	Nadikude-Bibinagar . . .	150·00	19·96
3.	Tirunelveli-Trivandrum Kanyakumari .	159·80	25·25
4.	Bhadrachalam Road-Manuguru. . .	52·00	8.05
		550·80	95·68

Shifting of South Eastern Railway Headquarter

380. SHRI JENA BAIRAGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lots of representations have been made in the past pressing hard the demand that South Eastern Railways Headquarters should be immediately shifted to Khurda Road in view of the increase in quantum of traffic in-flow and goods carriage in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what action has been initiated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A few representations have been received in the past for shifting the headquarters of South Eastern Railway to Khurda Road in Orissa.

These representations were duly considered but on both operational and administrative grounds it was decided to maintain the status quo.

Construction of Broad Gauge Lines in Maharashtra

381. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that survey had been carried out as far back as seventeen years, for Latur-Pandharpur-Miraj Railway track in Maharashtra State for construction of broad gauge;

(b) what is the estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether Government did not take up the project till today on the plea of paucity of funds;

(d) whether Government are aware that lakhs of people from all over India visit Pandharpur annually for darshan of God Vitthal; and

(e) in view of the several representations including from State of Maharashtra urging upon the construction of broad gauge of the said rail track, will Government have a new look over the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, a Preliminary Engineering-cum-Final Location Survey (along with a traffic survey) was carried out for converting Miraj-Pandharpur-Kurdwadi-Latur section from narrow gauge to broad gauge.

(b) The cost of the project Miraj-Latur conversion to B. G. was estimated as Rs. 43.12 crores.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) It will be possible to consider the project for construction when there is improvement in the availability of resources.

Marathe Committee Reports on Fertilizer Prices

382. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Fertilizer Prices set up under the Chairmanship of S.S. Marathe has submitted Part-II of its report;

(b) if so, when and what are its recommendations; and if not, what are the reasons for delay;

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Committee in its first Report; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Part-II of the Report of the Committee on Fertilizer Prices dealing with phosphatic fertilizers and freight is expected to become available shortly.

(c) and (d). The decisions of the Government on Part-I of the Report of the Committee are contained in a Resolution published in the Gazette of India on the 1st November, 1977, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—1041/77*].

रेल प्रशासन में कुशलता

383. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेल प्रशासन में कुशलता लाने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). प्रशासन में दक्षता लाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। दक्षता लाने के लिए वर्तमान संस्थागत व्यवस्था तथा उस से उपलब्ध परिणामों का एक संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या** एल टी. 1042/77].

पारिवारिक पेंशन

384. **श्री रामलाल राही** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेल कर्मचारियों से पारिवारिक पेन्शन के लिए अंशदान लेना बंद करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) रेल प्रशासनों को परिवार-पेंशन के लिए रेल कर्मचारियों के अंशदान को जारी न रखने के बारे में हिदायतें जारी कर दी गयी है।

(ख) सरकार (वित्त मंत्रालय) ने संयुक्त परामर्श तंत्र की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् में कर्मचारी पक्ष द्वारा रखी गयी इस मांग को मान लिया है कि सेवा निवृत्ति के समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को राहत देने के उपाय के तौर पर, पारिवार-पेंशन योजना में कर्मचारियों के अंशदान को बंद कर दिया जाए। गैर-रेलवे केन्द्रीय सरकारी पेंशनरों के बारे में तत्संबंधी आदेश जारी कर दिए गये हैं। जैसी कि ऐसे मामलों में प्रणाली है, रेल मंत्रालय ने भी रेलवे पेंशनरों के बारे में उसी प्रकार के आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं।

Railway out agency at Shivpuri in M.P.

385. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the date when an out agency was opened at Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether it is still working; and

(c) if not, the date of its closure with specific reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Out Agency was opened on 1-6-1976.

(b) No.

(c) The Out Agency was closed from 25-8-1977 due to unsatisfactory working and complaints against the Out Agent.

Investigations into the death of Deputy Legal Adviser

386. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated into the death of a Deputy

Legal adviser in the Law Ministry who reportedly leapt to death from his fifth floor office in New Delhi on the 14th October, 1977; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Immediately after the incident, police arrived on the scene and took over investigation of the case which is still in progress.

(b) Details are still awaited from the police authorities.

Increase in cases of robberies of passengers in running Trains

387. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases of robbing of passengers in the running trains have alarmingly increased; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the period from August to October, 1977 and the remedial measures Government propose to take to prevent such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There has been a slight increase in the number of robberies on Eastern and North Eastern Railways only;

(b) The number of robberies, railway-wise, from August, 1977 to October, 1977 is as under:-

Central Railway	3
Eastern Railway	6
Northern Railway	5
North Eastern Railway	11
Northeast Frontier Rly.	Nil.
Southern Railway	3
South Central Railway	3
South Eastern Railway	2
Western Railway	4

This, being a law and order matter, is the resposibility of the State Governments. The General Managers are already in touch with the Chief Secretaries and Inspectors- General of Police of the concerned States. The Minister of Railways has also drawn the attention of the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal to the rising incidence of these crimes and requested them to take adequate preventive measures urgently.

नई रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण

388. श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों में कौन-कौन सी नई रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन थी ;

(ख) इनके निर्माण पर कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के मामले में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए चयन किए गए क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [श्री शिव नारायण): (क) 84 नई रेलवे लाइनों (सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है । ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी हैं) [देखिये संख्या एल.टी/ 1043)।77)

है) के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण कराये गये हैं अथवा यह काम हाथ में है । इन रेलवे लाइनों के उत्तरोत्तर निर्माण कराने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित 3 अतिरिक्त नयी रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण का काम जून, 1977 में लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत 1977-78 के बजट में शामिल किया गया था ।

(I) मीरचाधुरी से जयंत 16.28 करोड़ रु०

(II) भद्राचेलम से भानुगुरू 8.05 ,, ,,

(III) पम्बन धनुषकोडी उखाड़ी हुई रेल सम्पर्क की पुन: चालू करना 1.00 ,,

(ग) और (घ) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए उन क्षेत्रों में नयी रेल लाइनों के निर्माण के महत्व से सरकार अवगत है । इस आधार पर हाथ में ली जाने वाली लाइनों के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय समग्र राष्ट्रीय अग्रिताओं पर निर्भर करेगा । इन अग्रिताओं का उल्लेख चक्र योजना, जिसे इस समय अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है, में किया जायेगा ।

Progress of work of Committee on Legal Aid to poor

389. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made by the Committee on Legal Aid to the poor appointed under the Chairmanship of Justice P. N. Bhagwati; and

(b) whether the Committee has since presented its Report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b) The Committee has submitted its Report to the Government.

Exploration for Oil in Kutch Area

390. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC has taken a final decision to explore the Kutch area for oil by itself; and

(b) if so, the progress in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is itself carrying out on land exploration wirk in the Kutch area. Besides exploratory surveys, two wells have already been drilled in this area by the ONGC but neither of the wells showed presence of any hydrocarbons.

As regards the Kutch Offshore. M/s. Reading & Bates. Who were granted an exploration contract in 1974, have since pulled out of the area after drilling one well which did not show presence of oil or gas. However, the ONGC has since done some reinterpretation of the available data and has decided to carry out further exploration in the area on its own.

Invention of equipment to prevent collisions of Trains

391. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inventors have demonstrated to the Railway Board equipment that could prevent head-on collisions of trains;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Board has evaluated these inventions; and

(c) if so, whether any such invention is to be used as a regular equipment in the trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Recently, a person has claimed to have developed a gadget which could stop a train and thus avert collissions. He gave a demonstration of his model on 12th & 13th September, 1977 at Research Designs & Standards Organisation, Lucknow. To enable a complete assessment of the model being made, he was requested to give a complete circuit diagram with all technical data. This information has not yet been furnished, pending which the model still remains to be completely evaluated.

Prevention of pilferages from Railway Godowns

392. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any set-up in the railway administration to make on the spot checks and inspections for preventing pilferages from Railway godowns, platforms, wagons by or through the connivance of Railway staff;

(b) if such a body exists, whether publicmen are associated with it;

(c) if not, whether such a body is likely to be formed; and

(d) what are the losses to the Government and the public through pilferages in the year 1976-77 and the current financial year upto August last?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Railway Protection Force staff are posted at all major goods sheds, parcel platforms and yards to protect all goods entrusted to the railways for carriage. It is also their duty to prevent pilferage of goods by Railway staff or with their connivance. Their duties are regularly checked by supervisory officials. Senior officers including those of the Railway Protection Force conduct surprise checks and periodical inspections. The Vigilance Department of the Railways also probs into cases of involvement of staff which come to their notice.

(b) and (c). At present there is no proposal to set up such a body on the Railways. However, Joint Committees at basic level consisting of two representatives from official side and two representatives ,one each from the recognised labour unions, are functioning at important goods depots, transhipment points, loco sheds and stores depot etc., to reduce the incidence of thefts and pilferage on the Railways. These Committees meet periodically to combat the evil of thefts and pilferages and to suggest preventive meaures.

(d) Claims for compensation paid by the Railways on account of pilferage of booked consignments during 1976-77 and 1977-78 (April ' 77 to August' 77) are given below:-

Year	Amount of compensation paid on account of pilferage (Rs. in Lakhs)
1976-77	545·97
1977-78(April'77 to August'77)	240·25

Dacoities at railway stations in U.P. Bihar and West Bengal

393. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway stations in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal where the incidents of dacoities, snatching, pick-pocketing and swindling have increased during the last six months; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to check such incidents and inculcate feeling of security and safety in passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Dog squads to track down criminal near Railway Yards

394. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether dog squads are deployed to track down criminals in and around important railway yards; and

(b) the other steps taken by the Railways to check the theft of railway property and goods in transit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. Dog squads are being deployed to track down criminals in and around important Railway yards.

(b) Various steps taken to check the thefts are—

(i) Security in major yards, goods-sheds and parcel offices have been tightened;

(ii) Armed pickets and patrols are posted at black spots and vulnerable sections;

(iii) Efforts are made to move vulnerable commodities in block loads, escorted by the Railway Protection Force;

(iv) Efforts to identify the receivers of stolen railway property, have been intensified and raids are frequently organised for the recovery of such stolen property;

(v) Constant efforts are made to book known railway criminals under different provisions of the law;

(vi) Close liaison is being maintained with the State Police authorities to curb the activities of crimnals operating on the railways;

(vii) Investigation of all crimes coming to notice are pursued vigorously;

(viii) The system of localisation of crime has been reoriented.

Seismic survey in Mahanadi Delta

395. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
SHRI PADMA CHARAN SAMANTASINHERA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seismic survey has been completed by the Oil India Limited to drill in the Mahanadi delta and adjoining areas off the sea coast of Orissa;

(b) whether the exploration plan has been drawn;

(c) whether drilling work has commenced; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). Oil India Limited have drawn up a scheme for exploration work in Mahanadi delta which is under consideration. After the scheme is approved, seismic survey of the area would be undertaken and a decision regarding drilling shall be taken only after the data obtained from seismic survey is evaluated.

Petition from All India Train Controllers Association Vijayawada Branch

396. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Train Controllers Association Vijayawada Branch submitted a petition to him on the 16th July, 1977; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and such action as is neccessary taken. The demands of all categories of staff, including Train Controllers, are considered and solved through the various tiers of the collective bargaining machinery—the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery.

Remodelling Plan for Sealdah Station

397. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the remodelling plan for Sealdah station has been abandoned;

(b) if not, details of the plan for remodelling Sealdah station and the work done up-to-date; and

(c) details of the amenities for passengers provided upto-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The re-modelling of Sealdah station mainly covers the following works:—

(i) Raising and extension of the platforms.

(ii) Construction of an R.M.S. Office building.

(iii) Construction of a new station building (Multi-storeyed).

(iv) A double storeyed building to the north of the new station building containing certain passenger facilities.

(v) Covering the gap between the new building and platform shelters.

(vi) Dismantling of the old station building between Platforms 4A and 5A etc.

Out of the above, R.M.S. building and raising/etxension of the platforms have been completed as planned. The new station building has also been completed in which facilities such as Booking Office, Parcel Office, Luggage Office, Concourse, Tea Stals, Book Stalls A. S. Ms. Office, Lavatories etc. are provided in the ground floor.

In the Mezzanine floor, Booking Office for sale of season tickets ,Cafeteria, Waiting Room etc. are located. The first floor provides offices, retiring rooms etc. but the retiring rooms have not yet been opened.

Construction of a double storeyed building to the North of New Station Building is also in progress and will provide for left luggage office and other facilities. The work of covering the open space between the station building and the platforms, is in progress.

Calcutta Metropolitan Railways

398. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the work done up-to-date in Calcutta Metropolitan Railways;

(b) total amount spent up-to-date and the percentage of work completed; and

(c) details of the work proposed to be completed by the end of March, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Out of the 16.45 km. length of line from Dum Dum to Tollyganj, contracts have been awarded for a length of 6.71 kms. for the civil engineering structural work in different sections. The progress in different sections is as follows:

Section 1 (0.93 *km. near Dum Dum*): This is an elevated section and construction has been completed.

Section 2 (0.922 *km. between Dum Dum and Belgachia*): 30 per cent of work completed.

Section 3A (0.360 *km. Belgachia station*): 294 metres length of diaphragm wall completed.

Secton 4A (0.200 *km. in Chitpur Yard*): Work has been started.

Section 10 (0.737 *km. for Esplanade and Park Street Stations in the Maidan*): 345 metres length of diaphragm wall completed.

Section 11 (0.83 *km. in Maidan*): 17 per cent of work completed.

Secton 12 (0.89 *km. for Maidan station and approaches*): 35 per cent of work completed.

Section 15B (0.307 *km. along Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Road*): Contract awarded and work about to start.

Section 16A (0215 *kms. along Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Road*): Contract awarded Preliminary work started.

Section 16B (0.06 *km. under Budge Budge Branch road under bridge*): Diaphragm wall work started.

Section 17A (0.84 *km. along Deshpran Sasmal Road*): Contract just awarded:

Seuction 17B (0.425 *km. near Tollyganj Club*): Progress 50 per cent.

(b) Total amount spent upto September 1977 is Rs. 29.56 crores and percentage of work completed 11.5.

(c) Approximately 13 per cent overall progress is expected to be achieved upto March 1978.

Connection of Sealdah with Hasnabad Station

399. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any techno-economic survey has been undertaken for connecting Sealdah and Hasnabad stations by E.M.U. train; and

(b) if so, details of the techno-economic survey and action taken up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to change Election Laws

400. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it a fact that Government wants to change the Election Laws at the earliest;

(b) if so, on what specific issues the Government intends to change the aforesaid law;

(c) whether Government propose to bring some legislation in the current Parliament session; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government Tarkunde Report and on the suggestions made by the Chief Electoral Officers' Conference, held recently n Nainital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NAR SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c). Various proposal for electoral reforms to make the election machinery more effective are under consideration and it may take some time for Government to arrive at decisions thereon.

(d) The recommendations contained in the Tarkunde Committee Report and the proposals received from the Election Commission on the basis of the discussions at the Chief Electoral Officers Conference held recently at Nainital, will be examined along wi the other proposals for electoral reforms.

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CALTEX [ACQUISITION OF SHARES OF CALTEX OIL REFINING (INDIA) LIMITED AND OF THE UNDERTAKINGS IN INDIA OF CALTEX (INDIA) LIMITED] ACT, 1977, REPORT OF PIPELINES INQUIRY COMMISSION (AUGUST, 1975) AND NOTIFICATION UNDER OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION ACT, 1959.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Caltex [Acquisition of Shares of Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited and of the Undertakings in India of Caltex (India) Limited] (Administration of Funds) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 633(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1977 under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Caltex (Acquisition of Shares of Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited and of the Undertakings in India of Caltex (India) Limited] Act, 1977. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1024/77.]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi versions)* of the pipelines Inquiry Commission (August, 1975), under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1025/77.]

(3) A copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 659(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1977, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1026/77.]

DRAFT NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Draft Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 620 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Notification No. 20/4/76-IGC to be issued under sub-section (1) of section 620 of the Companies Act, 1956 making certain amendment to Notification No. S.R.O. 355 dated the 17th January, 1957.

(2) Notification No. 15/14/74-IGC regarding non-application of section 295(i) of the Companies Act, 1956 to Government Companies, to be issued under sub-section (1) of section 620 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1027/77.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment)

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*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on 8th March, 1976.

Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1159 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1977, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1028/77.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT AND REPORT ON BIENNIAL ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL OF STATES, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Uttar Pradesh) Second Amendment Order, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 615(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1977, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1029/77.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950:—

(i) S.O. 684(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1977 making certain corrections in Schedule XXVI of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976.

(ii) S.O. 685(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1977 making certain corrections in Schedule VIII of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976.

(iii) S.O. 725(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1977 making certain corrections in Schedule XVI of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976.

(iv) S.O. 726(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1977 making certain corrections in Schedule IV of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976.

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on Biennial Elections to the Council of States and Legislative Council, 1976 (Narrative and Statistical). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1030/77.]

FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF UNION GOVERNMENT FOR 1975-76.

SHRI NARSINGH YADAV: On behalf of Shri Zulfiquarulla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Finance Accounts of the Union Government for the year 1975-76 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1031/77.]

12.03 hrs.

RE QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्नों के सम्बन्ध में एक ही व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं । कल प्रश्नों की सूची में 20 प्रश्न दिये गये थे, लेकिन केवल 4 प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दिया गया । आज भी ऐसा ही हुआ है । अगर 20 प्रश्नों में से केवल 4 प्रश्नों को सदन में पूछने का अवसर मिलेगा, तो कैसे काम चलेगा ? मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस विषय में व्यवस्था दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: All of you are responsible for that.

श्री उग्रसेन : जब चेयर पर आप बैठे हैं, तो व्यवस्था आप के हाथ में है। माननीय सदस्यों के हाथ में व्यवस्था नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sr, on a point of order. You are violating your own directions, direction 2, sub para 6, regarding questions involving breach of privilege of the House. I have given a notice for breach of privilege against the Chairman, Calcutta Port Trust, at least nine days ago.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given consent to it yet. It is under consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the position?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you in my chamber. You can again meet me in my chamber.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have to make one submission. I have given this notice nine days ago. An employee of the Calcutta Port Trust who gave evidence before the Public Accounts Committee has been victimised. It is a clear case of breach of privilege***

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you the position.

Please do not record.

It depends ....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will raise it again tomorrow.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I have given a privilege motion against the Union Home Minister against his adverse comments on MPs.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ इस सदन का घोर अपमान करने के संबंध में नोटिस दिया था ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): What is all this?..........***

MR. SPAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Shri Madhu Limaye gave notice of a privilege motion on the 10th October and I have given notice on the 18th October. You may ask Mr. Madhu Limaye to raise it. My privilege motion is also on the same subject.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given consent to your motion also.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let me make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for certain information from you.

After the recipt of the information. I will be able to decide.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I gave my notice on the 10th October. There was enough time for your office to process it. They asked for information only yesterday. That is not my fault. Let me make my submission.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no...

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not talking about the substance of the motion. I am talking only about the procedure.....

(*Interruptions*).

***Not recorded.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to rise on a point of order. My point of order is this....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not go into the merits of the case. I am going to decide all privilege questions on priority basis.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Kindly listen to my point of order and then you decide. There are certain rules for the privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Others may sit down. There is a point of order. Please hear him.

Yes, Mr. Gupta, what is the point of order?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि कोई भी सदस्य प्रिविलेज मोशन का नोटिस स्पीकर साहब को देता है, चाहे इधर से या उधर से, जैसे श्री मधु लिमये ने एक महीना पहले नोटिस दिया और मैंने भी एक महीना पहले नोटिस दिया (व्यवधान) मेरा कहना यह है कि सर्टेन रूल्स हैं जिनके मातहत आपको फैसला करना है। हालांकि रूल्स में यह अवधि नहीं है कि आप 6 महीने में या एक साल के बाद अपना फैसला दें लेकिन आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज रहे हैं, कोई तो जुडिशस पीरियड होना ही चाहिए जिसमें आपका फैसला हो जाये। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: When will you decide about the privilige motion? That is my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please sit down.

There are a number of privilege motions before me. On some I want more facts. I am considering on priority basis. Whoever has given the notice first, his mtoion will be considered first.

श्री मधु लिमये : किसका नोटिस पहले है?

MR. SPEAKER: Yours is first. I am examining it. I have called for some information on the matter. My office is processing it. As soon as I get the information I shall take a decision.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I want to make a submission about the procedure. Why do you not allow me to speak?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You must allow him to speak.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो प्रोसीजर के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूं। (व्यवधान) तीस साल तक यही चला कि किसी को सुनना नहीं है। क्या अब भी ऐसे ही चलेगा, बिना सुने फैसला देंगे ? मैं चाहता हूं अपोजीशन को भी मौका मिले।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Limaye, will you please hear me?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You fix the time limit—say a fortnight. It cannot go on for ever.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Limaye, will you please hear me? On going through the rules, I have found that once I allow a motion to be talked in the House, then immediately thereafter I cease to have any jurisdiction on that. That is my view of the law. I may be right or worng.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: But you hear us on procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not accepting anybody's arguments. I have considered the matter. At one time I thought of giving you permission to make a statement, but on analysis of the rules I have found that once I allow there will be no end to it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You may please hear us and then decide about it. I may be right or I may be wrong, but you please hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not denying you any opportunity.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You do not allow me to speak even for one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Once I allow you, immediately, there will be several others wanting to speak. Let me see the rule.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is not only the rule which is important; there is also the practice.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Whatever they want to say, let them say. Let them raise question. But why cannot they do this in a dignified manner? Why this shouting? (*Interruptions*) I am not referring to him only, he is mistaken if he thinks that I am referring to him only. I am referring to all Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition. There is noise on both sides of the House. Nobody is being heard. That is why I have asked them not to record when several of you speak. This is not something praiseworthy about us.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I will not speak on the substance of the motion. I am only speaking about the procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: All right; then you can have your say.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Sir, this Notice was given on 10th of October, 1977. There was ample time for the Secretariat to go into the matter. If they wanted any explanations or clarifications. I would have been quite willing to supply them. Yesterday they rang me up and said certain information is wanted. Our practice here has been that there were privilege notices given which were based on newspaper reports which had not been contradicted. I am not saying that you should take a decision here and now. I am only suggesting that you may please hear me.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The practice here has been to hear the members and allow them to make some preliminary points. Then the Speaker decides. The case against Mr. Lalit Narayan Mishra went on for several weeks before the Speaker gave his ruling. You do not know about it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): He was responsible for it. That was contrary to the rules, contrary to the practice. Don't follow that. Please don't follow that now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There was a question raised by a Member. Let it be dealt with by the Speakers. None from this side or from that side should decide it. They cannot take upon themselves the task of deciding such a thing.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I make this submission with regard to matters concerning privilege issues? The practice in the House of Commons and the practice in this House has been this: A privilege motion would receive the highest priority in the Agenda of the day.

Now, the hon. Member submitted a motion on this as far back as 10th of October and it was clearly the duty of the Chair to apply its mind and to see to it that it should have received the priority. According to the Practice—I lay stress on this—the Privilege Motion receives the highest priority. You consult any book on Procedure on this. If this were received, it should have been taken on the very first day as the very first item after the Question Hour.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि आज आप मेरे प्रिलिमिनेरी प्वाइंटस सुन लीजिए। उस के बाद जो आप कहेंगे और जो निर्देश देंगे, उन को मैं मानने को तैयार हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: We are here deciding about the procedure now. All shouting and interruptions need not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule do you say that they should not go on record? There is no rule.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, मुझे अपनी बात कहने में सिर्फ दो मिनट लगेंगे।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You are unnecessarily distracting discussion. Only the person who is called upon by the Speaker will alone speak and that alone will go on record. Otherwise your voice and somebody else's voice will go on record. I do not want that.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि कल मुझे कहा गया कि दो तरह की जानकारी दीजिए। एक तो जिन कवेश्चन्स के ऊपर यह आधारित है, उन का नम्बर दीजिए। मारुति के बारे में एक क्वेश्चन था। उस के लिए जो जानकारी इकट्ठा की गई थी और जिन अफसरों ने उस को दिया था, उन को समपेंड किया गया, तंग किया गया। उस के बारे मे मुझे कहा गया कि उन कवेश्चन्स का नम्बर क्या क्या था। 10 अक्तूबर के बाद कल मुझसे इस के बारे में पूछा गया और मैंने तत्काल नम्बर दे दिये। उस के बाद उन्होंने कहा कि शाह कमीशन की सर्टीफाइड कापी लाइए। अब यह मेरा काम है कि मैं शाह कमीशन से सर्टीफाइड कापी लाऊं और शाह कमीशन मुझे वह कापी देगा। ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को इन बातों की जानकारी नहीं दी गई। यह आज तक के पार्लियामेंटरी इतिहास में कभी नहीं हुआ है। एक एक अखबार में यह रिपोर्ट छपी है। This has not been contradicted. और उस के बाद सर्टीफाइड कापी मांगी जाती है। क्या लोक सभा सेक्रेटेरियट में वही सब पुराने तरीके चलेंगे? I would only request the Speaker to apply his mind to the problem.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: After hearing all this, I find that if a notice was given on the 10th of October and, if no action was taken until the opening day, it means that there is some lapse in the Office. Let the Speaker look into it. I do not want to say anything about it. Please look into it and then the matter may be decided.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not put the responsibility on the office. I take the full responsibility for whatever happens in the office. I do not want the Parliament to have anything directly with the Office. It is a matter between me and the Members.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Even the Office has to be cleaned up.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the office's desire but it is I who called for a certain information. What happened was this. I came back on the 10th night—it was about 11 O'clock that I came back. On the 11th morning, the matter was put up before me. When the matter was put up before me, I noted that the office was not able to trace the question to which Shri Madhu Limaye was also referring. The Office said that they were not able to trace that question. Then, I asked the Office to ascertain from Shri Limaye whether he could give the question number so that the office could trace the matter. That is all.

Thereafter, one aspect, I wanted to go into, which I am still studying

namely whether when a matter comes within one of the rules which prohibits its being raised when it is before a Commission, I can consider that. This is a very complex matter. I have lots of difficulties. That is why I have delayed that. I have a lot of difficulties on the legal question. That is why I withheld the questions in that matter. And when I complete the matter, probably in a day or two, I would be able to decide about it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I rise on a point of order. I want your ruling on the question of privileges. Rule 222 says:—

"A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof."

Then, Rule 223 says:

"A Member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposd to be raised."

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Please listen to me. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document. Now, the point of order I would like to make is while explaining the procedure on the subject you mentioned about Mr. Madhu Limaye's notice being given one month earlier. If a notice is given one month earlier, it should be considered on the basis of its importance. Here, the question is whether there is any breach of privilege. It should not get any priority on the basis of how far back that notice was given. It should be considered on the basis of the importance of the matter, on the urgency of the matter, relevance of the matter and facts of the matter. I would only say that there has been no practice on this matter. It is entirely on the importance of the issue. Shri Gauri Shankar Rai brought a breach of privilege motion before this House on the same day when the report was published in the paper. On the same day it was brought before the House. After 10.30 he submitted the notice and on the same day the Deputy-Speaker gave a ruling that it should go to the privilege Committee. So, it is not a question of time. It is a question of importance of the matter. It is a question of relevance. That is why I wanted you to give a ruling whether my privilege motion is admitted or not, because this is against all the Members of Parliament. This is also a breach of privilege of the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. So, Sir, it is not a question of how far back the notice was given. There is no question of priority, but it is a question of importance. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the priority that is enjoyed by the privilege motion is only netx to adjournment motion. But by the time the privilege motio ncrawls to the Floor of the House, some of us will kick the bucket. *(Interruptions)* Sir, you kinldy give a direction that a time-limit be fixed for processing the privilege motion and the Member may easily wait till that time instead of taking the time of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No privilege motion will be allowed unless it comes within the rule. That is the first priority. The second priority is subject to other conditions being satisfied—if it satisfies the other conditions—first come first served. I have given my ruling.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, on a point of order the rule requires that notice should be given only at the begining of the day, otherwise change

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

the rule and say that it should be given earlier. All that is required is to give it at the beginning of the day.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please see rule 223.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen that rule.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then you are, by giving this ruling, now changing the rule.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not changing the rule. Unless the matter comes within the rule, I am not entertaining it. If it comes within the rule, then the priority will come in.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My point is that by giving priority to those which are given earlier to the day of the sitting you are going to debar other privilege motions which are given on the day of sitting. (*Interruptions*). Suppose 10 privilege motions are given, what will you do? It requires that it should be given before the commencement of the sitting of the day. It says it should be given in writing. Kindly see rule No. 223. It says like this:

> "223. A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document."

MR. SPEAKER: That does not mean that the Speaker must give his decision on the same day.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You can give it on any day. But so far as the Member is concerned, he should give it on the day the question is proposed to be raised. Now, having done that, what will you do according to the ruling today?

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider the importance of it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: But I will consider priority also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But don't say that you will decide the priority on the basis of 'first come first served'. If this 'first come first served' business is completely thwarted, other privilege motions will go contrary to the rule, unless you change the rules. Therefore, your ruling may be reconsidered.

12.32 hrs.

RE ISSUE OF VISITORS' CARDS TO M.Ps.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH (Kheri): You have already given your ruling on this matter and I do not want to touch on that. I want to bring to your notice that on the last day of last session of Parliament, I wanted to bring some call attention notices.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not revevant now.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH: I was never told by your Secretariat what happened to them. Unless one exhibits the perversity which people on my right are doing, one hardly gets any attention if one behaves like a gentleman. I only want to submit that I intended to table some call attention notices and I met you and you said that I should give it to the secretariat and I did so. I never got an answer. Whether it is right or wrong, whether it is accepted or not accepted, is a different matter; let the Member know where he stands. If one is to exhibit this indecency and perversity in order to be heard. It can only be done by those people who are not ashamed of doing so. I want you to find out whether one is entitled to get an answer or not from the Secretariat.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): I take it that the question of privilege has been disposed of and is closed. I want to invite your attention and through you the attention of the entire House also to the directions issued by the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha on page 357, part II of the bulletin regarding the issue of Visitors cards which we received this morning. The procedure that you have laid down is impossible to observe. It only means that our constituents and our fellow countrymen will not be able to visit Parliament at all. I quite agree that what happened yesterday was a serious and grave matter and a serious indignity to the prestige and honour of this House. Therefore, we must be very strict and very orderly and disciplined with regard to the issue of cards for our friends and constituents. Will you be able to tell us whether we can honestly say that every one of our voters coming from our constituency from the whole country is some one who will be known personally and directly to us?. If you make this a condition, as an honest man I will not be able to issue cards except only to a couple of 100 people whom I know, for whom I can take responsibility. Therefore, I am making this request to you and I hope the House will agree with me. Instead of making the rules more strict, all the Members of this House should be extremely, hundred per cent, careful before we issue cards to our constituents or others. Equally important, perhaps more important is the duty of the watch and ward department because everyone who comes here goes through so many gates, passages and they are examined and checked and checked again and only then they come here. If you make this rule, we will not be able to face our countrymen in our constituencies and we will have to face the criticism that our own countrymen cannot come to an open House where an open discussion is taking place.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I hope yesterday's gentlemen were not your guests.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not know to describe you. What happened yesterday is known to the whole country now because it has gone to the Press and I am one with all Members here that it was wrong. My point is that in order to remove one grave possibility occuring once in a while, do not make rules making impossible normal functioning. It will become impossible for us to have our constituents visit Parliament and watch the proceedings. To say that only one person will be allowed is not fair. Some of us gave notice two or three days ahead. Because the Agri-Expo 1977 is being held and a large number of people come and some of us are known to other people they write to us and we are bound to issue invitations. Our countrymen must be enabled to see the open discussion and so I request you to be considerate to the whole matter.

Please be considerate to the whole matter. I do not want you to give your decision immediately. Kindly give a second thought and please scrap whatever is contained in Nos. 3, 5 and 7 of Bulletin Part II, dated Monday, the 14th November and reestablish the old practice *viz.*, two cards for tomorrow, one card for today and additional cards for those members of public for whom we get signatures of MPs. We are bound to take action against indiscipline. But, if you take this thing, you are making us dishonest. Don't do that. We cannot know everybody. If you make this, it only means that the gallery will remain by and large empty. Do we want that? We want the people to take interest in democracy and we want the people to know what is happening in Parliament.

This is my submission and I hope the House will agree.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I gave a notice under Rule 377 yesterday about the American loot in the Bombay High. I was told that it is under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: We are on a different point.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष जी, एक तो मैंने 60 मेम्बरों के दस्तखत करा कर आपको दिये हैं, और मेम्बरों पर पास के लिये यह पाबन्दी लगाना जैसे कोई घटिया किस्म के नौकर पर होती है कि एक पास से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकते, यह पाबन्दी हटायी जाय । मेम्बरों को क्या औकात रह गई अगर इस पाबन्दी को लागू किया जायगा ? एक एक पास के लिये मेम्बर पीछे-पीछे फिरते रहेंगे, क्या यह स्थिति हमारे लिये संतोषजनक रहेगी ?

आप पासपोर्ट देने का काम माननीय अटलजी को दे दो । हम नहीं उस काम को अपने पास रखना चाहते । आपकी तो गैलरी है, प्रधान मंत्री की गैलरी है, आपके आदमी तो गैलरियों में जायें और हम पास के लिये चौकीदार की तरह फिरेंगे, यह क्या बात है अगर कोई यह कहे कि किसी ने गैलरी से कागज फेंक दिया, तो भगत सिंह ने बम फेंक दिया था फिर भी यह सदन चला । जिसने गलती की है उसको आप जरूर सजा दें, हम उसके विरुद्ध नहीं हैं लेकिन दर्शकों को आने दिया जाय । आप चाहो तो इस पर वोट ले लो ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि कल मैंने सदन में काल अटेंशन रखा था कि लेडी हार्डिंग अस्पताल का नाम बदल कर सुचेता कृपलानी रखा जाय । लेकिन सुचेता कृपलानी का नाम आने के लिये आकाशवाणी ने कुछ नहीं कहा ।

इसी तरह से कल एक लाख आदमी इकट्ठा हुए बाहर से और उनका जलसा हुआ । उसमें माननीय राजनारायणजी गये, आपके अंदर मिनिस्टर गये । लेकिन उसको न तो दूरदर्शन पर दिखाया गया और न ही रेडियो पर कोई ज़िक्र हुआ, जैसे कोई जेठ बहू का रिश्ता हो गया हो । कोई ज़िक्र नहीं दूरदर्शन पर । इसको रोकना चाहिये । . . . . (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different question.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैंने सुना नहीं क्या कहा आपने ।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): It does not arise here.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it does not arise here. I have heard your side. Will you hear me just for a minute?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : हमारे नेता का क्या आदेश है ज़रा पता लग जाय क्योंकि मैंने सुना नहीं कि उन्होंने क्या कहा । वह अगर बैठने को कहते हैं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Ultimately it is for the House to decide. The rules provide that two passes can be given to a member if he applies the previous day and only one pass on the same day. During the emergency, those rules were removed. After the emergency, they were restored. But by practice what happened was that some members were applying for 30 or 40 or 50 passes for the same day. So, it was impossible for the watch and ward to scrutinise them. I placed the matter before the meeting of the leaders the other day. They suggested, let the old rule be there, *viz.*, one pass on the same day and two passes if applied for on the previous day, but supposing some member really wants passes for the same day for a group which comes suddenly, in that case let the application for the passes be also countersigned by the whip or deputy leader or leader.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is up to the Rules Committee. I have no objection to removing the counter-signature by the whip or leader or deputy leader. But the rule will remain, *i.e.* one pass for the same day and two passes if applied for on the previous day.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Who will countersign for independents like me? I do not have a whip or leader.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): You can convene a meeting of the rules, committee and decide the matter, instead of taking the time of the House.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is a difficulty which members do find. Sometimes groups of teachers or students or MLAs come. If a member sponsors them, you may consider it and then make some rules about it. But it should not be debarred completely as it is beiug done now. I would request you to consider it properly and make some rule. If you like, I can also give some suggestions about it, but not here.

MR. SPEAKER: All the suggestions made here will be placed before the Rules Committee and the Rules Committee may decide whatever it pleases.

12.45 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I have the pleasure of introducing some of my colleagues whom I could not introduce yesterday. Shri Chand Ram, the Minister of State *in charge* of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Shri S. Kundu, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs; Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs: Shri Karia Munda, Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines; Shri S. D. Patil, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affaris; Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav, Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

12.47 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLOSURE OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY AND STUDENTS' PROTEST AGAINST THE CLOSURE.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported closure of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, indefinitely by the Vice-Chancellor in the face of demands by the students for his removal for emergency excesses and the relay fast by the students of the University to protest agniast the closure."

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): On May 26, 1977, the Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union submitted a representation to the President, in his capacity as the Visitor of the University, requesting him to constitute a high-level inquiry into the functioning of the University and also the removal of the incumbents of the offices of Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Regitrar, Co-ordinator (Academic Affairs) and the Security Officer of the University with a view to facilitating the inquiry. The allegations contained in the representation related to irregularities committed by the University authhorities during the period of Emergency in the matter of appointments and admissions, victimisation of teachers and students of the

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

University by the University authorities and their connivance in the arrest of students etc.

The representation made by the Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union to the Visitor has been examined in this Ministry and the question of appointing a Visitorial inquiry is under consideration.

According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Vice-Chancellor of the University was surrounded by a group of students at about 10-00 A.M. on 2nd November, 1977 and was prevented from entering the Campus. His appeal to them did not have any response and he had to withdraw and return to his residence. Similarly, the Co-ordinator (Academic Affairs) and the Security Officer were also not allowed to enter the University Campus.

The members of the Karamchari Sangathan of the University were very much agitated over the incident and held a meeting on the same day. They decided to give a call for a complete 'Hartal' including the stoppage of essential services, *e.g.*, electricity and water.

In order to prevent the situation from deteriorating further, the Vice-Chancellor, in consultation with the Rectors and Deans of the University, decided to close the University sine *die* with effect from 3rd November, 1977. The guardians of the students residing on the Campus were advised to make arrangements for immediate withdrawal of their wards.

With effect from 11th November, 1977 Chaudhry Ram Vir Singh, a student of Ph.D. (Hindi) has gone on hunger strike to press his demand for the immediate re-opening of the Campus and a thorough probe into the happenings on the Campus. The representatives of students belonging to National Democratic Front have also started a relay fast from 13 November, 1977 to press their demand for the setting up of an Inquiry Committee and restoration of normalcy in the Campus.

While ordering the closure of the University, the Vice-Chancellor had made it clear that the University can re-open only when assurances are received from both the student leadership and the leadership of the Karamchari Sangathan that the normal and lawful activities, functioning and the movement of the University authorities, teachers, students and Karamcharis are equally guaranteed by one another.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We must say, at the outset, that this is a most disappointing statement. It seems that the government has taken up an attitude of completely ignoring the events that are taking place in Jawaharlal Nehru University. There is total inaction for the last 6 months on the part of the government. What we find is that during Emergency, the aberrations of Emergency had entered not only the precincts of the JNU but they almost engulfed the whole campus. During Emergency, 1500 policemen raided the hostels. 13 of the students were arrested under DIR, 4 under MISA and the students' union was banned. Students were denied admission on political grounds; students were expelled for political reasons. The campus swarmed with plain-clothesmen. Student-participation in the academic bodies was denied. There was persecution of all dissenters and total disregard of all problems and questions that arose.

Sir, the JNU campus was one of the centres of dissent, where the students had mobilized and were fighting to their best the excesses of Emergency —excesses that were being committed, and the attempts that were being made to stifle all manner of dissent and of protests. The impression, not only the impression but it is within clear knowledge of students and everybody there was that the Vice-Chancellor was taking a leading part

in this matter. He had invited police to come and arrest students from the university campus, and when the students went to the Vice-Chancellor to take steps for the release of the students, not only did he not render any assistance; but the impression is that he egged on the police to go on further with their depradations there. This government has promised to do away with the excesses of Emergency and the aberrations of Emergency. Samachar has been broken up, because it was said yesterday Yesterday on the floor of the House that it was treated to be an aberration of Emergency, and therefore it should be rectified and put back to the earlier position.

The situation has not arisen on the spur of the moment. The Minister himself has said this. The first representation was given as early as 26th May 1977; and to-day we are on the 15th November 1977. For 6 months nothing has been done; and the students' union representatives have met the hon. Education Minister at least 6 times, if not more, during this period. And till to-day we find that no decision has been taken to hold an enquiry. In the statement, a very brief reference has been made to the allegations made in the students' demands and representations. But what is government's reaction thereto? Has the government got any information— or not? Why is so much time being taken for ordering an enquiry on this? Nothing has been said. I am very sorry to say that the same type of attitude seems to prevail still in the Shastri Bhavan *i.e.* in the Ministry of Education. An attempt has been made in this laboured statement to somehow shift the responsibility, as if the students alone are responsible for the position obtaining to-day. This government has not taken any steps in the last six months. Representations after representations have been made. Nothing has happened. Nobody has tried to put the matter in the proper prespective and to prevent the situation from reaching a stage, which will make things difficult for the government. But people find that no steps are being taken. These are serious allegations against the different officers.

MR. SPEAKER: You want to know what government proposes to do.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would like to know whether the government's attitude is that the students of JNU would continue to be the victims of Emergency—as they were previously. I would like to know when government proposes to arrange for enquiries to be held, and what will be the form of inquiries. Secondly, there is also a demand—which has been very strongly pressed—on a point on which this agitation is taking place.

During the course of the enquiry, if the Vice-Chancellor and other officers against whom there are serious charges of excesses or misuse of their powers, continue in power at that time the enquiry would be a mockery and an eye wash, because they will manipulate, as the documents will be with them. Then, it will be a mockery, an empty formality, not an enquiry which will get the confidence, full confidence, of the students. This is a must and it has to be done. It is on that basis that the recent happenings have taken place. The Vice-Chancellor has taken upon himself this step only with a view to shift responsibility, as it were, on the students. He ordered the closure of the University. Why cannot he for some time keep away from the University, if the students do not want him? That would have been good for the interest of the campus, of the University.

The hon. Minister ought to know that recently a general body meeting of the students was held where an overwhelming majority of the students have voted in favour of this agitation, in favour of this demand Therefore, the Minister ought to know the feeling of the students. In spite of all

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

that has happened, the Vice-Chancellor has not taken any steps. I am very sorry to say that the whole tenor of the statement is, as it were, to pass on the responsibility to the students.

I would like to know why the Government procrastinates on this issue. I would like to know whether immediate steps would be taken to see that punishment is given to those who collaborated with the authorities during the emergency and had committed crimes against the people. This is not an isolated incident.

Mr. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On all these points we hope that early action would be taken by the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: (Calcutta South): Yesterday, on the same subject, an evasive reply was given by the Minister of Education.

Mr. SPEAKER: Please listen. You can ask the question after the reply to the earlier question is given.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: When an evasive reply is given....

Mr. SPEAKER: Please do not record.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: ***

Dr. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I wholly agree with the concern of the hon. Member about the emergency excesses, and I do not differ with him on this point. But, I would most respectfully submit, we cannot take law into our own hands. We have promised to uphold the rule of law and proceed according to certain norms of legality.

I would like to point out that with regard to general matters relating to emergency excesses, the Shah Commission has been set up, and that is looking into various matters concerning emergency excesses, and almost every day new facts are coming to light. On enquiry we came to know that the Students' Union made a representation to the Shah Commission of Inquiry that they wanted some of these matters to be looked into. So, the Government felt that it would be rather awkward if a parallel enquiry committee was set up, and that would not be possible in the circumstances of the case.

So it is true that the representatives of the students have met me, and wherever they wanted to meet me. I gave them time, and even if they came without any appointment, I tried to meet them and explain our difficulies to them clearly.

You will find that the present demand is that the Vice-Chancellor and a few other officers should be removed. The hon. Member is a very eminent member of the Calcutta bar, and he is a very eminent lawyer, I would like to ask him, through you....

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot ask any question.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: You have adorned the Bench of the Supreme Court. I will submit to you....

MR. SPEAKER: Nor will I answer a question.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: You will certainly agree with me that the university is governed by its own Act and statutes, and we are bound by whatever is contained there. I have tried to scan the provisions of the Act and statutes, and I do not find any provision whereby we can remove the Vice-Chancellor or the Government can take such steps. So. I would humbly plead that the

***Not recorded.

matter is receiving consideration, and we are trying to shift the allegations which are different from what has been placed before the Shah Commission, and after that is done, appropriate action will be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: We will continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE —*Contd.*

REPORTED CLOSURE OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY AND STUDENTS PROTEST AGAINST THE CLOSURE—*Contd.*

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो वक्तव्य मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, उस के इस भाग से तो मैं सहमत हूं कि यूनिवर्सिटी की आटोनामी में सरकारी हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए या कम से कम होना चाहिए और यह भी मैं मानता हूं कि किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी में विद्यार्थियों को इस बात का हक नहीं है कि वे वाइस चान्सलर के कमरे का ताला बंद कर दें, उन को रोक दें, वायलैंस करें। इन बातों के पक्ष में भी मैं नहीं हूं और मैं इस को डिस्एप्रूव करना चाहता हूं और आप को इस पर जोरदार कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए लेकिन जहां तक जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी का सवाल है, यह एक प्रिविलेज्ड यूनिवर्सिटी है और यह यह एक एक्सेप्शन है। शुरू से ही जवाहरलाल यूनिवर्सिटी पालीटीकल इन्ट्रीग का होटबेड रही है। इस यूनिवर्सिटी में एक साल में एक विद्यार्थी पर 10 हजार रुपया खर्च होता है जो कि एशिया में किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी में खर्च नहीं होता है। इस के बारे में मि० चटर्जी ने भी बहुत सी बातें बताई हैं। इस के अलावा यहां पर एपाइंटमेंट्स में पालीटीकल कंसिड्रेशन चलता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस बारे में बताएं कि यू०जी०सी के चैयरमेन की पत्नी को इस यूनिवर्सिटी में एपाइन्ट किया गया हालांकि वे क्वालीफाइड नहीं थी। इसी तरीके से, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं, और इस के लिए कोई इंवेस्टीगेशन की जरूरत नहीं है, कि वहां पर यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर एक पीपुल्स हाऊस है जो वहां किताबें बेचता है। वहां, उसमें श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी, मोरारजी भाई या इंदिरा जी की किताबें नहीं बिकती है बल्कि उसके द्वारा कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इंडिया का लिटरेचर बेचा जाता है। यह सब जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर ने किया है और पोलिटिकल कंसीड्रेशन से किया है। यह मामला छह महीने से लटका चला आ रहा है। अब ऐसी स्टेज आगयी है जिसमें सिचुएशन एक्सप्लोसिव हो गई है। अगर आप इसके बारे में पहले से कार्यवाही करते तो यह स्थिति नहीं आती। आज नौबत यहां तक पहुच गई है कि वाइस चांसलर पर न टीचर्स को भरोसा है, न स्टाफ को भरोसा है और न विद्यार्थियों को भरोसा है। जब ऐसी स्थिति वहां उत्पन्न हो गयी है तो वाइस चांसलर वहां कैसे काम कर सकेंगे यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं?

क्या यह सही है कि वाइस चांसलर ने प्रधान मंत्री को चिटठी लिखी और उसकी कापी आपके पास भेजी जिसमें उन्होंने स्वयं आपसे अनुरोध किया है कि वे इस पद से इस्तीफा देना चाहते है?

MR. SPEAKER: You can put only one question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Not on the Calling Attention. It is not like the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly see the rules?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You have been a judge of the Supreme Court. That is our difficulty. Everywhere, you take a technica. view of the thing. What is the practice and convention in the House you must see.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the benefit of the House so that everybody gets an opportunity.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is a Calling Attention. There are only five Members. Nobody else will get a chance.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): It has been a convention for so many years. A Calling Attention has taken even one hour. Even preliminary observations are allowed. You can only fix a time-limit, five minutes for the first Member and like that.

MR. SPEAKER: No convention can overrule a rule.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It may be a judicial procedure. The convention is more powerful than a rule.

MR. SPEAKER: My understanding of the law is that no convention can overrule a rule. Rule is a law. That is a well-established legal practice.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You should be guided by the convention; don't take a technical view of it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not taking a technical view. I am taking a legal view.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वाइस चांसलर ने आपको और प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिटठी लिखी जिसमें उन्होंने अपना रेजिगनेशन देने का अनुरोध किया है ? अगर उन्होंने यह अनुरोध किया है तो आपने उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि आपने यह कहा था कि एमरजेंसी के दौरान जो एक्सेसिज हुई है वे शाह कमीशन के सामने आयेंगी ? मैं यह मानता हूं कि उनके बारे में कोई डुप्लीकेसी नहीं होनी चाहिए लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो एक्सेसिज शाह आयोग के सामने नहीं जायेंगी उनके बारे में जांच करने के लिए क्या आप प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहेंगे जो कि उस यूनिवर्सिटी के चांसलर हैं ?

तीसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो यह 15–20 दिन से डैडलाक बना हुआ है और यूनिवर्सिटी बंद पड़ी है, जिसको खुलवाने के लिए न विद्यार्थी, न टीचर्स और न स्टाफ तैयार है क्योंकि जब तक वे वाइस चांसलर वहां रहेंगे तब तक यह स्थिति बनी रह सकती है क्योंकि जनता और कुछ को छोड़ कर पार्लियामेंट के सभी सदस्यों की सहानुभूति वहां के विद्यार्थियों और स्टाफ के साथ है और जो कुछ अत्याचार इस यूनिवर्सिटी में एमरजेंसी के दौरान हए वे हिन्दुस्तान की किसी दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी में नहीं हुए । जिस बहादुरी के साथ यहां पर लड़कों ने एमरजेंसी के एक्ससिज का मुकाबला किया ऐसा मुकाबला बहुत कम यूनिवर्सिटियों में किया होगा । एमरजेंसी के खिलाफ दो बार यहां पर हड़ताल की गई । इस सब के लिए मैं यहां के विद्यार्थियों को बधाई देता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय कानून की आड़ न लें और जल्दी से जल्दी जो डैडलाक पैदा हो गया है उसको खत्म करने की कोशिश करें । जिस तरह का देश में यूनिवर्सिटीज में डिस्टर्बेड एटमोसफीयर चारों तरह पैदा हो गया है उसके बारे में अगर आप यही कहते रहे कि मुझे अधिकार नहीं है तो कोई इस समस्या का हल नहीं निकल सकेगा । विजिटर से बात करके, प्राइम मिनिस्टर सें बात करके शाह कमिशन के विचाराधीन जो एक्सेसिज हैं उनके अलावा जो एक्ससिज हैं, मैल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है या और जो गड़बड़ियां हैं,

पोलिटिकल एक्सपलेनेशंज हैं क्या उन सब की पोलिटिकल लेवल पर आप इन्क्वायरी कराएंगे? जो पत्र उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा था उस में उन्होंने इस्तीफे की बात कही थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस पर कार्रवाई क्यों नही की गई है? क्या उनको छुटटी पर भेजने का भी आपका विचार है ताकि यूनवर्सिटी खुल सके?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैं माननीय सदस्य का आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने यूनिवर्सिटी की स्वतंत्रता रहनी चाहिये इस बात को मान लिया है। उन्होंने तीन प्रश्न पूछे हैं। एक तो यह पूछा है कि वाइस चांसलर ने प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा है या नहीं? मैं नहीं जानता हूं कि क्या चिटठी लिखी है। जहां तक इस्तीफा देने की बात है अगर कोई वाइस चांसलर इस्तीफा देना चाहे तो हम उसको ऐसा करने से कैसे रोक सकते हैं?

एमरजेंसी एक्सेसिस जो है उनको अभी शाह कमीशन देख रहा है। आप कृपया कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस को देखें। इस में यह है :

"Students for his removal for emergency excesses".

The whole Calling Attention is based on the key words "emergency excesses". As I already told in reply to the question put by the previous hon. Members, the matter is being looked and the matter which comes within the scope of Shah Commission is being shifted from the matters which are outside that scope. As regards the third point, which the hon. Member has raised, certainly the Prime Minister is now the Chancellor and whatever steps will be taken should in preference be taken in consultation with him. I am having talks with him in this matter.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I asked a specific question from the hon. Minister in the sense that there are certain things which should go to the Shah Commission; there are other things which will not. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Earlier he had said that he was examining the other question. What the Minister said was that the question merely relates to emergency excesses and the emergency excesses are referred to the Shah Commission. The other question he has answered in the first question of Shri Chatterjee itself.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about asking him to go on leave so that the University may be opened? The most important question is how will you open the University?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is not within our competence to ask the Vice-Chancellor to go on leave; it is entirely for him to go on leave or not. Government cannot give him any direction in this matter.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : इसके दो हिस्से हैं। एक हिस्सा तो वह है जिस का ताल्लुक शाह कमीशन से है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी जामिया मिलिया, और नेहरु यूनिवर्सिटी ये तीन दिल्ली की यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं। एमरजेंसी के दौरान बहुत ज्यादा एक्सेसिस हुए हैं। दिल्ली में जो एक्ससिस हुए हैं, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी, नेहरु यूनिवर्सिटी वगैरह में उनको आप देखें। टीचर्स जो गिरफ्तार किए गए उनमें दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के ढाई सौ के करीब लैक्चरर पकड़ गए और बहुत से अत्याचार उन पर हुए। अब शाह कमीशन के पास सारी चीज गई नहीं है। फिर शाह कमीशन के पास चालीस हजार से ज्यादा एप्लीकेशंज हैं। वह उन सारे मामलों में जांच नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए जो एक्सेसिस हुए सारे भारत में, सब से ज्यादा दिल्ली में हुए। तीनों यूनिवर्सिटियों के वास्ते क्या आप एक स्पेशल आयोग का बनाना जरूरी नहीं समझते हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि उसका होना बहुत जरूरी है।

[श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी का एक खास हिस्ट्री है। हिस्ट्री का वह यूनिवर्सिटी एक खास हिस्सा बन चुकी है। इस विश्वविद्यालय में सिर्फ 1,000 लड़के पढ़ते हैं जबकि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में डेढ़ लाख लड़के पढ़ते हैं लेकिन उससे ज्यादा जगह नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के पास है और इसका बजट पौने चार करोड़ रूपए सालाना का है। एक विद्यार्थी पर यहां 37,500 रु० खर्च होता है। यह आर्टस की यूनिवर्सिटी है, जिसमें मैडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग टीचिंग्स नहीं हैं। मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग यूनिवर्सिटीज पर इतना पैसा खर्च नहीं होता है जितना नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में खर्च किया जा रहा है। यह विश्वविद्यालय पब्लिक स्कूल की तरह से चल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी इसको देखें कि एक हजार बच्चों पर इतना खर्च क्यों किया जाता है जब कि हमारे पास ऐसे गरीब देश में लड़कों के पास रहने तक की जगह नहीं हैं। फिर भी दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी के मुकाबले में यहां पर 20 गुना खर्च हो रहा है। क्या मंत्री जी ने कभी ईवैल्युएशन कराया है कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है?

दूसरी बात यह कि नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी का बिगाड़ माननीय नूरुल हसन के जमाने से शुरू हुआ जब उन्होंने यू० पी० कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एक आफिस बियरर को यहां पर स्पेशल आफिसर नियुक्त किया। उस दिन के बाद से इस यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर लगातार डेढ़ सौ से ज्यादा ऐसे अपोइन्टमेंटस किए गए जो सिर्फ रिश्तेदार या फैलो ट्रैवलर्स थे। 36,36 जगहों के लिए कोई विज्ञापन नहीं दिया गया और ऐसे ही 36 प्रोफेसर्स को यहां पर भरती कर लिया गया, और वही लोग लिए गए जो पार्टी वर्कर्स थे या काकस के मेम्बर्स थे या उनकी पत्नियां थीं। आप देखें कि यू० जी० सी० के चेयरमैन की पत्नी, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्रो-वाइस चांसलर की वाइफ, 7, 8 कांग्रेस के लीडर्स की वाइव्ज यहां पर काम करती हैं। 13 कपल्स यहां काम करते हैं। यह क्या बात है। साढ़े तीन लाख रुपया दिया गया श्री पी० सी० जोशी को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की जो हिस्टरी है उसको लिखने के लिए और उनकी कोई ऐसी क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं है कि उनको वहां पर रखा जाता।

इसके साथ ही यहां पर 40 के करीब ऐडहाक अपोइंटमेंटस कर दिए गए जिनको बाद में रेगुलराइज किया गया। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी इसकी जांच करा लें। 275 प्रोफेसर्स में से एक भी हरिजन या शेडयूल्ड कास्ट का नहीं है। क्योंकि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का कोई प्रोफेसर्स शेडयूल्ड कास्ट का नहीं मिला इसलिये एक भी प्रोफेसर शेडयूल्ड कास्ट का नहीं रखा गया। 10 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन के बावजूद एक भी हरिजन नहीं रखा गया।

जो एडमिशन क्राइटेरिया है वह केवल मेरिट ही नहीं है। मेरिट के तो केवल 30 परसेंट नम्बर हैं, बाकी 70 परसेट इंटरव्यू आदि के आधार पर दिए जाते हैं। यह सब इसलिए होता है ताकि इस यूनिवर्सिटी को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का अड्डा बनाया जाय और इस यूनिवर्सिटी को उस आधार पर चलाया जाय। और श्री नूरूल हसन साहब ने यह सब किया है।

जो शाह कमीशन से संबंधित मामले हैं उनको तो शाह कमीशन देखे, लेकिन

इस यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर कैसे नियुक्तियां हुईं, किस तरह से यहां पर लोगों को रुपया दिया गया, जो अधिकारी काम करने वाले हैं उन्होंने किस तरह से सारी अथौरिटी को मिसयूज किया और सारे देश में सब से ज्यादा गैरजिम्मेदाराना तरीके से इस विश्वविद्यालय को चलाया गया इन सब बातों की जांच कराने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं। लड़कों ने मांग की है कि इसकी शुरु से इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। और मैं समझता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी यह कह कर संतुष्ट न हो जाएं कि शाह कमीशन अपना काम कर रहा है। शाह कमीशन इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रहा है। माननीय नूरुल हसन के आने के बाद यहां क्या क्या हुआ इस सब की इनक्वायरी, जो विजिटर के तौर पर प्रेसीडेंट आफ इंडिया कर सकते हैं, वह होनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि इसी तरह की जो एक्सेसिस दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में हुई हैं, उनकी भी इन्क्वायरी इसके साथ होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी और जामिया यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द हैं ही, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी भी बन्द हो जाएगी। ऐसा न हो कि दिल्ली में ये तीनों चारों यूनिवर्सिटीज बन्द हो जाएं और दिल्ली का एजूकेशनल एटमास्फीयर खराब हो।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैंने तो पहले ही कहा कि जो शाह कमीशन के अख्त्यार में नहीं आता है, इस तरह के जितने सवाल है उन्हे देख खोज कर काम करने के लिये हम तैयार हैं और यह भी देखेंगे कि किस तरह से वह कर सकेंगे। अगर हम देखेंगे कि जितने सवाल हैं वह दूसरी इन्क्वायरी कमेटी के पास जा सके तो जरूर इस पर कोई कदम उठायेंगे। फिर भी यह बात है कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा, जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी से जो कुछ हो चुका है मैं उसके समर्थन में कोई वकालत नही कर रहा हूं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Complaints have been continuous both in the Press and on the Floor of the House against the Jawaharlal Nehru University. As already pointed out, it is some kind of a white elephant which is being nursed by the Central Government. It is a Central University incurring a per capita income which no other University, not only in India, but in the whole of Asia, incurs. And what is the result? As has been pointed out, there is no Science Faculty and there is no Medical Faculty: there is only the Faculty of Arts. It has been pointed out many times both in the Press and on the Floor of the House that it has become a breeding centre for corruption, favouritism and mal-administration and for nursing a typical or a special blend of political ideology. Can you ever imagine any University being given a grant for writing the history of a certain political party—and that too without any accountability. There are more than three or four lakhs of rupees being spent every year but there is no accountability. Hundreds of books have been purchased but these books are not in the University Library.

Again, there have been many appointments. To mention any person by name is not very dignified, but even the Chairman of the UGC could not resist the temptation of influencing the Jawaharlal Nehru University to appoint his nearest relative, by taking advantage of Sec. 28 of the JNU Act where there is a provision that even without an interview and without going through the regular process of appointment, many high persons like Professors and other senior people could be appointed many such appointments have been made without even an interview and

[Shri Samar Guha]

without any regular process of appointment.

You will be astonished to know that even in the case of the building, because of sub-standard materials, there have been many cases of collapse. This is a strange thing, and I feel rather constrained to make the observation that Government should not have treated this matter in an apathetic and indifferent manner. For the last six months it has been continuing although the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to it and deputation after deputation was sent to him, students wanting an enquiry and teachers wanting an enquiry.

The Executive Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University itself passed a Resolution to this effect:

"The Executive Council resolves to set up a Committee:

(i) to assess the work of the University with reference to its objectives as laid down in the First Schedule of the JNU Act and the steps taken to achieve the same;

(ii) to examine allegations of maladministration during the entire period and particularly during the Emergency;

(iii) to make suggestions for the future development of the University, particularly for the next Plan period."

The teachers associations not once but twice, have adopted this resolution and have demanded an enquiry. The Karamchari Sangh has also done so. I cannot understand how the hon. Minister still says that appointing a visitorial enquiry is under consideration. Why under consideration? The matter has been brought to their notice. Leave aside the emergency excesses; what about the cases of favouritism, maladministration and making the University a breeding ground of certain political ideologies? Why could not the hon. Minister take steps earlier? The present chaos and and agitation are the follow-up action of all this mal-administration, corruption etc. Even now if the hon. Minister makes a definite and categorical statement on the floor of this House that they are going to hold an enquiry I think, the students will appreciate it. Nobody in this House or outside will asked for the removal of Vice-Chancellor or any professor whether he has been appointed out of some favouritism or anybody else without a proper enquiry. Nobody should expect that a professor or the Vice-Chancellor should be immediately suspended without giving an opportunity to them to explain their position. Unless any particular professor or teacher is found guilty, there is no question of forcible removal of them. Nobody could accept the position that the University should be closed forcibly. That position should not be accepted. But, unfortunately, the matter has been delayed and delayed and delayed; now it should not be allowed to be delayed further. I would ask the hon. Minister whether he is going to make a categorical announcement and when he is going to do that, that an enquiry would be made into these matters according to a provision of the JNU Act. The Visitor has a right to do so. If he appoints an enquiry committee, the engineering experts should also be there because sub-standard material has been used in the construction. Lakhs of rupees have been squandered there.

Secondly, section 28 of the JNU Act provides for the Vice-Chancellor and some other persons to appoint a professor, senior fellow etc. without even going to the formality of interview etc. He can right away appoint somebody and taking advantage of that so many teachers and fellows have been appointed illegally. I would like to know whether that provision which leaves scope for moral appointment. I cannot say illegal appointment, of the teachers and professors would be suitably amended.

These are my two specific questions in regard to this matter.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I said earlier, I am not defending the actions which had been taken by the University earlier, but it is only on the matter of enquiry that I am making my submission. It is not correct to say that the Government is sitting tight over the matter. The whole difficult situation has been created by the fact that a Commission of Enquiry has been set up by the Government with very wide powers to look into emergency excesses, and the charges levelled are so mixed up with emergency excesses that it is sometimes difficult to sift the two parts into two different categories. The Ministry is looking into these matters and I assure the hon. Members that if we find that a prima facie case has been made out in respect of other matters which the hon. Members are repeating, certainly an enquiry committee would be set up with the concurrence of the Visitor.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The questions are corruption, mal-administration favouritism and creating of a breeding ground of certain brands of political ideology and these are not related to the excesses of emergency. These complaints were there even before emergency and have been continuing. Therefore, there is no question of mixing up the two things. Either the hon. Minister has been wrongly informed or he did not apply his mind to this. The two sets of complaints are entirely different. The emergency excesses before the Shah Commission are different from these complaints.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The University is closed and nothing is done to have it re-opened. We belong to Delhi and so we are very much concerned.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You should also give your direction. The examinations are only two months away.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: With regard to opening of the University, I have stated in my substantive statement that the Vice-Chancellor has made it clear that the Universiy can re-open only if assurances are received from both the student leaders and the leadership of the Karamchari Sangatan. . . . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is the man in the dock. Does his statement mean anything?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The position has been made difficult because on the one side there is the students' body and on the other side there are the employee and they are at loggerheads and because the students demanded the dismissal of the security officer. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha is not on that aspect. He says that there have been illegal appointments and there have been misuses which are not matters before the Shah Commission and, therefore, are you going to inquire into them?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: If you have heard the hon. member, Shri Samar Guha carefully, he said that it is immoral though it may not be illegal or irregular. He said that categorically. I have heard them. Questions have been raised before this House on previous occasions also. The view point of the University has been placed before this House. If we can sift these different matters, as I have already said, and if a prima facie case is made out, then it can be inquired into but if it is stated that it is an immoral matter, then I do not know which Judge will undertake it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is illegal and immoral both. I draw your attention that it is a question of re-opening the University. Charges have been made against the Vice-Chancellor and you cannot depend upon him. If they take a decision and announce it that they are holding an inquiry, I think the atmosphere can be completely changed. Let them categoricall say that an inquiry will be made.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We want an assurance.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there no end to this debate? Every time you are saying that you are finishing and you have put your questions and he has answered them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has not given the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: You shoud have raised your objection at that time and not now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let him assure the House that there will be an inquiry on matters other than those which are before the Shah Commission.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Only those members whose names are mentioned in the call attention can ask question, not others.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the government make a categorical statement that they are going to hold an an inquiry and if so, when will the inquiry committee be set up, because this announcement will resolve many questions.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have categorically stated and I am repeating that if a prima facie case regarding these allegations which do not come within the scope of the Shah Commission is made out, then the government will certainly set up an inquiry.

14.35 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 6th August, 1977:—

1. The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1977.

2. The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1977.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 6th August, 1977:—

1. The National Highways (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

2. The Petroleum (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

3. The Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

4. The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Bill, 1977.

14.37 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TENTH AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I beg to present the following reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Tenth Report on Export of Engineering Goods relating to the Ministry of Commerce.

(2) Thirty-eighth Report on Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts for the year 1975-76 and Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations for the year 1974-75.

STATEMENT RE. APPOINTMENT OF NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, far-reaching changes have taken place in the country after the enactment of the Indian Police Act, 1861, and the setting up of the Second Police Commission of 1902, particularly during the last thirty years of Independence. Though a number of States have appointed Police Commissions after Independence to study the problems of the Police in their respective States, there has been no comprehensive review at the national level of the Police system after independence despite radical changes in the political, social and economic situation in the country. A fresh examination is necessary of the role and performance of the police—both as a law enforcement agency, and as an institution to protect the rights of the citizens enshrined in the Constitution.

It has been decided, therefore, to set up a National Police Commission to examine all the major issues of an all-India character pertaining to Police administration in the country and to suggest measures for implementation as would not only enhance its functional efficiency but would also transform it into an instrument of public service. Since the Commission is to be set up at the National level, it is felt that the terms of reference should embrace only such items as would have a bearing on the broad sweep of police administration in the country and not include items which are of local or regional interest. At the same time, care has to be taken to ensure that the proposed National Police Commission does not become a forum to examine issues which have a financial bearing like pay scales and conditions of service of police personnel, determination of which are conditioned by local factors and no review at the national level is possible. Exclusion of such items having a financial bearing would also help avoid possible heavy financial repercussions, which the States may not be able to bear.

Since Police and public order are subjects in the State List, any review of the working of the police at the national level would be meaningful only if the State Governments are prepared to participate and wholeheartedly implement the recommendations of such a review. All the State Governments/Union Territories were, therefore, suitably addressed in the matter and the States/UTs who have replied so far (Kerala, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P., Orissa, West Bengal, Manipur, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Chandigarh, Pondicherry) have welcomed the suggestion to set up the National Police Commission without exception. Replies from other States and Union Territories are awaited.

The National Police Commission will have the following composition:—

(i) Shri Dharamvira (retired Governor)	Chairman
(ii) Shri N. K. Reddy retired Judge, Madras High Court)	Member
(iii) Shri K. F. Rustamji (ex- IGP, Madhya Pradesh and ex- Special Secretary, Home Ministry)	Member
(iv) Shri N. S. Saksena (ex- IGP UP and ex- DG CRP and at present, Member, UPSC)	Member
(v) Prof. M. S. Gore Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay	Member
(vi) Shri C. V. Narasimhan, presently Director, CBI	full- time Member Secretary of the Commission (on relief from his present post)

The terms of reference of the Commission are as indicated in Annexure.

Annexure

Terms of reference of the National Police Commission

(1) Re-define the role, duties, powers and responsibilities of the Police with special reference to prevention and control of crime and maintenance of public order.

(2) Examine the development of the principles underlying the present policing system, including the method of magisterial supervision, evaluate the performance of the system, identify the basic weaknesses or inadequacies, and suggest appropriate changes in the system and the basic laws governing the system.

(3) Examine, if any changes are necessary in the existing method of administration, disciplinary control and accountability.

(4) Inquire into the system of investigation and prosecution, the reasons for delay, and failure; the use of improper methods, and the extent of their prevalence; and suggest how the system may be modified or changed, and made efficient, scientific and consistent with human dignity; and how the related laws may be suitably amended.

(5) Examine methods of maintaining crime records and statistics and suggest methods for making them uniform and systematic.

(6) Review policing in rural areas, evaluate any new arrangement that have been made, and recommend changes that are necessary.

(7) Examine the system of policing required in non-rural and urbanised areas including metropolitan areas and suggest the pattern that would be the most suitable.

(8) Examine the steps taken for modernising law enforcement, evaluate the work of police communications, the computer net-work, scientific laboratories and agencies for research and development, and examine whether modernisation can be speeded up; examine to what extent, as a result of the modernisation of Police forces, streamlining of its functions and its re-structuring, it would be possible to economise in the manpower in the various areas of its activities.

(9) Examine the nature and extent of the special responsibilities of the Police towards the weaker sections of the community and suggest steps to ensure prompt action on their complaints for the safeguard of their rights and interests.

(10) Recommend measures and institutional arrangements:—

(i) to prevent misuse of powers by the Police and to examine whether police behaviour, outlock, responsiveness and impartiality are maintained at the correct level, and if not the steps such as recruitment and training which should be taken to improve them;

(ii) to prevent misuse of the Police by administrative or executive instructions, political or other pressure, or oral orders of any type, which are contrary to law;

(iii) for the quick and impartial inquiry of public complaints made against the Police about any misuse of police powers;

(iv) for the quick redressal of grievances of police personnel and to look after their morale and welfare; and

(v) for a periodic objective evaluation of police performance in a metropolitan area/District/State in a manner which will carry credibility before the public.

(11) Examine the manner and extent to which Police can enlist ready and willing cooperation of the public in the discharge of their social defence and law enforcement duties and suggest measures regarding the institutional arrangements to secure such

cooperation and measures for the growth of healthy and friendly Public-Police relationship.

(12) Examine the methods of police training, development, and career-planning of officers and recommend any changes that are required at any time in their service, to modernise the outlook, and to make the leadership of the force effective and morally strong.

(13) Examine the nature of the problems that the police will have to face in the future, and suggest the measures necessary for dealing with them, and for keeping them under continuous study and appraisal.

(14) Consider and make recommendations and suggestioins regarding any other matter which the Government may refer to the Commission; and

(15) Any other matter of relevance or importance having an impact on the subject.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी (बक्सर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से गृह मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में जितने माननीय सदस्य रह गये हैं, ये सब आई० पी० एस०, आई० सी० एस० और रिटायर्ड जज हैं। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में जन-प्रतिनिधि और विशेष कर जो पुलिस रैंक के नीचे के कर्मचारी हैं, उन्हें भी रखा जाय, क्योंकि उन के दुःख-सुख और कठिनाइयों को ऊपर के लोग नहीं जानते हैं। बहुत दिनों के बाद ऐसा कमीशन बनाने का निश्चय किया गया है, इस के लिये मैं आप को बधाई देता हूं, लेकिन पुलिस विभाग के निम्नश्रेणी के कर्मचारियों और जन-प्रतिनिधियों को भी इस में रखा जाय।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I wish to make one submission.

MR. SPEAKER: After a statement no questions are allowed. Many Members seem to have forgotten the rules!

14.45 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Sarvashri Chand Ram and Karia Munda ceased to be members of the Committee on their appointment as Ministers of State."

MR. SPEAKER The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfareof Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Sarvashri Chand Ram and Karia Munda ceased to be members of the Committee on their appointment as Ministers of State."

The motion was adopted.

14.49 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

Reported Arrest of over a Thousand Persons in Delhi for Protesting against Withdrawal of Facilities to Neo-Buddhists

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to invite the attention of this House to a serious

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

matter. Yesterday over a thousand persons were arrested in Delhi for protesting against the withdrawal of facilities which were being given to neo-Buddhists. Three leaders of the RPI are on hunger strike indefinitely and they are: Mr Gavai, Deputy Chairman of the Vidhan Parishad of Maharashtra, Mr. Khumbare, Member of Parliament of Rajya Sabha and Mr. Arumugham from Karnataka. These are eminent leaders of the RPI who are on indefinite hunger-strike.

They asked for permission yesterday to sit there on hunger-strike at the boat club but they were not granted that permission. But at the same spot yesterday a big mela was organised in support of Shri Charan Singh to felicitate him for having arrested Mrs. Indira Gandhi in a most fantastic and farcical manner. In support of that they organised this mela there. That was permitted. But, here, Section 144 was cited as an excuse for preventing these people from sitting on a hunger-strike. That is the same spot where the mela was allowed to be organised. Truck-loads of people were brought from outside although they prevented earlier thusands of secondary school teachers who came from Uttar Pradesh and other places all over the country to come to this place. This is the manner in which these people have been treated.

I want to draw the attention of the House to this serious matter. These people are greatly agitated. I hope that you and this House will try to do justice to restore the facilities given to them. Merely because the backward cast people have become neo-Buddhists, they do not become forward economically, socially or otherwise. And, therefore, these facilities should not be withdrawn. This is my submission (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Because the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai publicly told that their facilities would be withdrawn, that is why I want you to give us the assurance here and now that these facilities would be continued. That is all that I am asking you.

14.51 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: WHITE PAPER ON MISUSE OF MASS MEDIA DURING INTERNAL EMERGENCY—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we go back to further consideration of the motion moved by Shri L. K. Advani under item No. 11. Shri O. P. Tyagi.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतिहास के पन्नों में मैं ने हिटलर की कहानी पढ़ी थी कि उस ने किस प्रकार मास मीडिया का दुरुपयोग किया था। इस देश में भी एक हिटलर की वही कहानी आज मैं कहने जा रहा हूं।

इस देश में तानाशाही स्थापित होने के पश्चात आपत्तिकाल में जो मास मीडिया का दुरुपयोग हुआ और वह चीज हमारे सामने आई, इस के लिए मैं अपने सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री माननीय श्री अडवाणी को धन्यवाद देता हूं। उन्होंने एक इन्क्वायरी बैठा कर जनता के सामने उसमास मीडिया के दुरूपयोग को रखा और आज शाह कमीशन के सामने भी वे सब तथ्य समर्पित हो रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहन इन्दिरा गांधी ने क्या किया। इमर्जेंसी घोषित होने के पश्चात 24 जुलाई को एक बैठक बुलाई, जिस में गोखले साहब, श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल और श्री पार्थसार्थी चेयरमैन प्लानिंग कमेटी शामिल हुए थे। उस बैठक में उन का निर्णय यह हुआ कि प्रेस कौंसिल को समाप्त किया जाए और जो चार समाचार एजेन्सियां थीं, उन का एक नई सरकारी एजेन्सी में विलय कर दिया जाए और संवाददाताओं की स्वतंता को समाप्त किया जाए और सरकार तक उन की पहुंच भी नियंत्रित कर दी जाए। इसके अलावा उन विदेशी संवाददाताओं को देश

से निकाला जाए जोकि सरकार की नीति का समर्थन नहीं करते । उस समय की स्थिति का वर्णन 12 नवम्बर, 1977 के बिलिट्ज में बहुत सुन्दर ढंग से हुआ है, जिस की कुछ पंक्तियां मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :—

"The media became a handmaid of the evolving dynastic dictatorship. Shortly after the declaration of the Emergency, Sanjay told Inder Gujral that his Radio and TV programmes were insipid. An emotionally upset, Gujral answered that, "my commitment to your mother and the Congress is older than your age". Within hours, Gujral was out and Shukla was brought in."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्थिति उस समय तानाशाही की थी । प्रेस का गला घोटा गया और प्रेस का गला घोटने के लिए कानून को बदला गया, संविधान में संशोधन कर के प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को समाप्त किया गया, प्रेस पर सेंसर लगाया गया और आपत्तिजनक मेटर के नाम पर अपने विरुद्ध कोई भी चीज लाई गई, तो उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई । और जो कानून बनाया गया उसको नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में रख दिया गया ताकि कोई उसके खिलाफ कचेहरी में न जा सके । यहां तक कि इस संसद की कार्यवाही के छापने पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया । उस समय हम लोग विरोधी दल में थे, हमने वहां विरोध प्रकट किया और संसद का बहिष्कार तक किया । हमने उस समय कहा था कि यह हमारा अधिकार है कि हम जो कुछ संसद में बोलते हैं वह समाचारपत्रों में छपना चाहिए ताकि जनता को इसकी जानकारी हो । लेकिन हमारी कोई बात नहीं सुनी गई ।

जो समाचारपत्र स्वतंत्र थे या विरोधी पक्ष के थे उनकी मान्यता समाप्त कर दी गयी । जिनकी मान्यता समाप्त नहीं की गयी उनकी आर्थिक सहायता बन्द कर दी गयी ताकि वे अपनी मौत आप मर जाएं । जब कोई आर्थिक सहायता ही नहीं मिलेगी । विज्ञापन नहीं मिलेंगे तो समाचारपत्र अपने आप ही समाप्त हो जायेंगे । जो सम्पादक अपने स्वतंत्र विचार रखते थे, अपनी स्वतंत्र सम्मति रखते थे उनकी नौकरी समाप्त कर दी गयी । समाचारपत्रों को केवल इस बात की इजाजत थी कि वे आये दिन इंदिरा जी और श्री संजय गांधी के गीत गाया करें, उन्हीं का गुणगान किया करें । आल इंडिया रेडियो और दूरदर्शन पर उनको देश का उद्धारक, कल्याणकर्ता सिद्ध करने की चेष्टा की जाती थी । आपातकालीन स्थिति की आवश्यकता, औचित्य एवं शुभ परिणामों को बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर बताया जाता था ।

एक बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिया गया और उसके साथ बाद में श्री संजय गांधी का चार सूत्री कार्यक्रम और जोड़ दिया गया जिसका जनता ने अर्थ लगाया कि यह 420 कार्यक्रम है और इसी की प्रशंसा में आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन लग गये । इस आपातकालीन स्थिति के दौरान इस मास मीडिया पर जो खर्च किया गया, अध्यक्ष महोदय उसके आंकड़े में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं जिससे यह सिद्ध होगा कि पैसों का कितना दुरुपयोग किया गया ।

1974-75 में सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय के बजट में 11.9 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था जो कि 1975-76 में 14.5 करोड़ रुपये हो गया और 1976-77 में यह राशि बढ़ा कर 18.7 करोड़ कर दी गई । अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, समाचार पत्रों को कोई भी सही बात कहने नहीं दी गई । यहां दिल्ली के तुर्कमान गेट पर हजारों घरों को साफ कर दिया गया । वहां लोगों को गोलियों से भून कर जमीन साफ़ करा ली गई । जो लोग वहां मरे उनकी सूचना तक समाचारपत्र नहीं दे सके । यह केवल तुर्कमान गेट के साथ ही नहीं हुआ, अपितु मुजफ्फरनगर, आगरा, फैजाबाद, सुलतानपुर और पिपली आदि में भी गोलियां

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

चलीं लेकिन समाचार-पत्रों में इनके बारे में एक शब्द नहीं आया। समाचार-पत्रों की यह दयनीय अवस्था कर दी गई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 9 सितम्बर, 1975 को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने आकाशवाणी के डायरेक्टरों की एक बैठक की। जब डायरेक्टरों ने उनके सामने यह बात कही कि अगर इस प्रकार से आकाशवाणी से या दूरदर्शन से असत्य समाचार प्रसारित किये गये तो जनता का इनके समाचारों पर से विश्वास उठ जाएगा तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंदिरा जी ने क्या जवाब दिया? इंदिरा जी ने इस प्रकार अपने उद्गार प्रकट किये—

> "ईमानदारी की बात है कि मैं नहीं जानती कि विश्वसनीयता का क्या अर्थ है? कौन विश्वसनीय है, कौन नहीं है? समाचारपत्र जो दिन-रात झूठी बातें प्रकाशित करते रहते हैं?"

फिर उन्होंने इस मास मीडिया का दुरुपयोग करने के लिए अधिकारियों को जो आदेश दिये वे भी अध्यक्ष महोदय सुन लीजिए —

> "अगर कोई व्यक्ति सरकारी नौकरी में है तो उसे सरकार के आदेशों का पालन करना ही होगा। यदि कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी यह समझते हैं कि सरकारी आदेश ठीक नहीं हैं, वे उनका पालन नहीं कर सकते, या इस बारे में उनके अलग विचार हैं, जिन्हें वे खुलकर प्रकट करना चाहते है तो उन्हें सरकारी नौकरी छोड़ने से कोई नहीं रोकता, और उन्हें ऐसे किसी संगठन में चला जाना चाहिए जहां उन्हें अपना मत प्रकट करने की स्वतन्त्रता हो। लेकिन जब तक वे सरकारी सेवा में हैं उन्हें सरकारी नीतियों व आदेशों का पालन करना ही होगा।"

उन्होंने यह डायरेक्शन, यह आदेश दिया। यह तानाशाही आदेश उन्होंने मास मीडिया के दुरुपयोग के लिए दिया। यही तक नहीं। आल इंडिया रेडियो का कोड 1967 में बना था। मंत्रिमंडल ने उसको अपनी स्वीकृति दी थी। 1970 में उस में संशोधन किया गया। उसके बाद विद्या चरण शुक्ल जी सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री बने। उन्होंने इस कोड को फाड़ कर फेंक दिया। उसके बाद आप बहन इंदिरा गांधी के विचार सुनिये। उन्होंने ए० आई० आर० के प्रचार और प्रसार के बारे में, सत्य क्या है, असत्य क्या है इसके बारे में आकाशवाणी और दूर-दर्शन के अधिकारियों की बैठक में कहा कि ये संस्थान सीधे सरकार के अधीन हैं इसलिए तटस्थता और सत्यता आदि को छोड़ कर सरकार के हर कदम का समर्थन करना ही उनका काम हैं। यह बहन इंदिरा का आदेश हुआ।

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI *in the Chair*]

फिल्म डिविज़न को आप देखें। इसको बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की प्रशंसा करने के काम में लगाया गया। मैं इसका एक उदाहरण और देना चाहता हूं। एमरजेंसी काल में एक फिल्म बनी थी, बहुत शानदार फिल्म थी जिसका नाम था 'ए डे विद दी प्राइम मिनिस्टर'। यह 603 मीटर लम्बी थी। इस पर 2 लाख 24 हजार 68 रूपये खर्च हुए। यह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को दिखाई गई। इसके प्रदर्शित होने से पहले यह उनको दिखाई गई। उन्होंने यह कहा था

कि इस में मेरे बारे में कुछ थोड़ा कहा गया है और कुछ अधिक कहा जाना चाहिए था। अन्त में जाते समय उन्होंने आदेश दिया था कि राजकुमार संजय गांधी वुड बी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को यह फिल्म दिखाई जाए, वह पास कर दें तो फिल्म दिखाई जाए। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि फिल्म की दुबारा शूटिंग हुई।

फिल्मों के सम्बन्ध में एक और भी घटना हुई। विरोधी फिल्मों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया। फिल्म आंधी चल रही थी। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उसकी एक्टर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की तरह एक्ट कर रही थीं, उसका भाषण करने का तरीका और लहजा उस के जैसा ही था। आजकल का नक्शा सामने आ रहा था। इस फिल्म की ओर जब इन्दिरा गांधी का ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ तो उस पर तुरन्त प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया। एक और भी फिल्म थी जो बहुत ही सुन्दर थी अच्छी थी, 1942 के स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन के ऊपर यह बनाई गई थी। उस में महात्मा गांधी के भारत छोड़ो के नारे को ले कर कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं की गतिविधियां दिखाई गई थीं और तोड़- फोड़ और भूमिगत कार्रवाइयों के दृश्य दिखाए गए थे। उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया। एक और फिल्म उसी समय बनी 'किस्सा कुर्सी का' जिस का निर्माण श्री अमृत नहाटा जो पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर हैं उन्होंने किया। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय के बाद जो कुछ हुआ, वह वास्तव में प्रश्न कुर्सी की रक्षा का ही था। आपात काल की घोषणा हुई और उस समय की राजनीति एवं राजनीतिक नेताओं की मनोवृत्ति सामने आई, और जो ड्रामा खेला गया उसको उस में दिखाया गया था। उस फिल्म पर इस वास्ते प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया। उसको चलने ही नहीं दिया गया। यहां तक कि फिल्म के नेगेटिव तक को जला दिया गया। उसके जले हुए अवशेष कहां मिले, मारूति लिमिटेड में मिले। अब इसकी इनक्वायरी हो रही है। उस के फलस्वरूप क्या निकलेगा मैं नहीं जानता हूं।

एक और कांड हुआ। फिल्म डिवीजन में डाकुमैंटरी फिल्में बनती हैं। वहां निर्देश निकला कि युवक कांग्रेस के लोग जहां जहां इन फिल्मों को दिखाने का आदेश देंगे, वहां वहां ये दिखाई जाएंगी। यह चीज चलती रही, लड्डू घड्डू युवक कांग्रेस के आदेश पर सब शहरों में इधर उधर सब को दिखानी शुरू कर दी गई और वहां ये जाने लग गई। फिर निर्देश हुआ कि नहीं युवक कांग्रेस के मंत्री श्री गफूर आलम खां जहां आदेश देंगे वहां फिल्म डिवीजन और ड्रामा पार्टी जाएगी। इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? अमेठी में फिल्म डिवीजन ने 76 कार्यक्रम पेश किए और राय बरेली में 75। इस तरह से मास मीडिया का दुरुपयोग किया गया। यहां दिल्ली में एक बहुत बड़ा ड्रामा हुआ "गीतों भरी शाम" के नाम से युवक कांग्रेस की तरफ़ से जिसमें संजय गांधी उपस्थित थे। लाखों रुपया टिकट से जमा हुआ। फिल्मों में काम करने वाले बड़े बड़े अभिनेता और अभिनेत्री जमा हुए, दिल्ली की जनता भी जमा थी, लेकिन एक स्वाभिमानी अभिनेता श्री किशोर कुमार नहीं आये। जो रुपया जमा हुआ वह सब राजकुमार संजय गांधी को दे दिया गया, उसका क्या हुआ कुछ पता नहीं। और दूसरे यह हुआ कि किशोर कुमार के गानों पर आल इंडिया रेडियो में प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया और जिस जिस फिल्म में उसने काम किया उसका पास होना कठिन हो गया।

अन्त में 1977 का चुनाव आया उस समय पर प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उनकी पार्टी का किस प्रकार प्रचार हो इस पर समाचार-पत्र, आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन सभी को लगा दिया गया और उस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति का आदेश हुआ। इसके लिए उन्होंने एक निरीक्षक नियुक्त कर दिया ताकि वह देखे कि कांग्रेस, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और संजय को जिताने के लिए आल इंडिया रेडियो, दूरदर्शन औ

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

समाचार-पत्र उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति कर रहे हैं कि नहीं। कोड आफ़ ऐथिक्स को समाप्त कर दिया गया और उसकी जगह गाइड लाइन्स लगा दी गई और कहा गया कि स्वतन्त्र चुनाव कराये जायेंगे तटस्थता के साथ। गाइड लाइन्स उस समय आयीं। उससे पहले सेंसरशिप थी चुनाव घोषणा से पहले। लेकिन इन्दिरा गांधी ने दूसरों की आंख में धूल झोंकने के लिए सेंसरशिप हटा दी, लेकिन उसकी जगह क्या हुआ।? जो सेंसरशिप अधिकारी था उसको प्रैस का चीफ़ ऐडवाइजर बना दिया गया और वह तमाम समाचार-पत्रों की देखभाल करता था। और जो समाचार स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक निकल जाते थे, क्योंकि प्रीसेंसरशिप होता नहीं था, तो ऐसे समाचार-पत्र के संपादक को बुलाकर कहते थे कि देखिए सरकार की जो मान्यता है उसकी नीति के अनुसार यदि आपने आचरण नहीं किया तो आपके ऊपर सेंसरशिप लगा दी जायेगी। उस काल में बहुत से समाचार-पत्रों पर सेंसरशिप रही और बहुतों से हट भी गई। लेकिन हटने पर भी चीफ़ ऐडवाइज़र गला घोंट कर समाचार छपवाता था। इतना ही नहीं देश और प्रान्तीय स्तर पर जो समाचार-पत्र निकलते थे उनके ऊपर भी निरीक्षक था।

एक विशेष आदेश निकला 3 फ़रवरी, 1977 को जिस दिन श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल ने आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन और सूचना प्रसारण अधिकारियों की विशेष बैठक बुलाई और आदेश दिया कि नित्य प्रातः साढ़े 10 बजे बैठक होगी और इस बात पर विचार किया जायगा कि हमारी प्रगति किस प्रकार से हो रही है। फरवरी, 1977 की बैठक में श्री शुक्ल ने दूसरा निर्देश दिया और वह शानदार निर्देश था कि आज के बाद में सूचना और प्रसारण जितना भी होगा उसका दो अंश कांग्रेस के पक्ष में होगा और एक अंश विरोधियों के लिए दिया जायगा। दो और एक के रेशियो से समाचार दिये जायेंगे। उसके बाद उन्होंने महसूस किया कि यह भी थोड़ा है अतः फिर उन्होंने कर दिया कि तीन और एक के रेशियो से प्रचार होगा यानी तिगुना कांग्रेस का प्रचार होगा और एक तिहाई दूसरी पार्टियों का होगा आल इंडिया रेडियो और दूरदर्शन से। उसमें भी उनको संतोष नहीं हुआ। अन्त में संतोष उन्होंने तब किया जब यह हुआ कि 8:1 से प्रचार होगा अर्थात् 8 गुना प्रचार कांग्रेस का होगा और आठवां भाग विरोधी पार्टियों का प्रचार होगा। इस प्रकार से निर्देश दिये गये, तानाशाही हुई और चुनाव का ड्रामा भी चला। लेकिन मैं जनता को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि इतना मास मीडिया का दुरुपयोग और कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रचार के बावजूद भी देश की जनता ने इस तमाम षड़यंत्र को फेल कर दिया और देश में तानाशाही को समाप्त कर पुनः प्रजातन्त्र की स्थापना कर दी।

मैं कहना चाहता हू कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इस देश में मास मीडिया का दुरुपयोग तानाशाही के रूप में किया। इस देश में जो कि महात्मा गांधी, भगवान बुद्ध, राम, कृष्ण का देश है जहां कि विचार स्वातन्त्र्य की पूजा होती है, धर्म-दर्शन में भी विचार स्वातन्त्र्य को माना गया है और विचार स्वान्तत्र्य देवता को इस रूप में लिया कि मानवता का अगर कोई प्रतीक है तो वह विचार स्वान्तत्र्य ही है, वहां पर उन्होंने मास मीडिया का दुरुपयोग किया। इस देश में मनुष्य को मनुष्य इसलिए कहा जाता है कि उसमें मननशीलता है, मनन करने की शक्ति हैं, सत्य-असत्य क्या हैं, पाप-पुण्य क्या हैं, इस पर सोचकर मनन कर सके और अपनी वाणी से उसका प्रचार कर सके।

इस देश में इन्दिरा गांधी से पहले कभी लोगों के दिमागों पर ताले नहीं लगाये

गये, लकिन एमर्जेंसी के जमाने में तानाशाह इन्दिरा गांधी ने लोगों की वाणी पर ही तालें नहीं लगाये अपितु हम लोगों के दिमागों पर भी तालें लगाने की कोशिश की और मानवता का गला इस देश में घोंट दिया गया। उन्होंने मास मीडिया का दुरुपयोग अपनी कुर्सी के लिए किया। मैं सोच रहा था कि मानवत. की हत्य. इस देश में जो की जा रही है तो क्या कभी इस देश में फिर सूर्य का उदय हो सकेग. ? ऐस. लगता था कि नहीं होगें लेकिन अन्त में कभी-कभी ऐसी आशा लगती थी कि अवश्य होग. और वह सत्य निकला। गीता में एक श्लोक आता हैं —

यद. यद.हि धर्मस्य, ग्ल.निर्भवति भारत।
अभ्युम्थानमधर्मस्य तद.त्म.न सृज.म्यहम्॥

यह उपदेश गीता में भगवान कृष्ण ने दिया था। इसी आशा पर हम जिन्दा रहे, उसे पढ़ते थे, विश्वास नहीं होता था कि ऐसा भी कभी हो सकता है। लेंकिन हुग्र. वही, अन्ततः इस देश में उद्धार हुआ, प्रकाश हुआ, भगव.न की ज्योति जगमगाई और म.नवता के सूर्य का उदय हुआ और फिर से अ.ज यह दिन देखने को मिला।

इस मास मीडिया का गला घोंटने से हमको तो जो हानि हुई वह हुई, हमारा क्या बिगड़ा, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि बहिन इन्दिरा गांधी का बनाया हुआ यह जाल, उन्हीं के लिए मौत बनकर खड़ा हो गया। अगर बहिन इन्दिरा गांधी ने मास मीडिया का दुरुपयोग न किया होता, सैंसर न किया होता, रेडियो और दूरदर्शन का दुरुपयोग न किया होता तो उन्हें देश की सही नब्ज का पता चल जाता कि कहां क्या हो रहा है, देश की जनता के दिलो-दिमाग में क्या है। लेकिन वह अपने बनाये हुए अभेद्य किले में खड़ी हो गई और समझने लगीं कि अब कोई कुछ नहीं कह सकता। उस समय केवल मास मीडिया का ही दुरुपयोग नहीं हुआ बल्कि इंटेलिजेंस विभाग का भी गला घोंटा गया। जो थोड़ी बहुत खबर इंदिरा जी को मिल जाती थी उसके बारे में भी यह हो गया कि उन तक न पहुंच सके। चुनाव कराये जायें या नहीं इसकी रिपोर्ट इंटेलिजेंस वालों से मांगी गई। उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी कि वातावरण तुम्हारे फेवर में नहीं है। सिलसिला यह हुआ कि वह रिपोर्ट पहले राजकुमार संजय गांधी को दी जायेगी। उन्होंने उसे देखकर स्टुपिड कह कर उन्हें वहां से भगा दिया। स्टुपिड कह कर वह रिपोर्ट फाड़ी गई। दुबारा नई रिपोर्ट मंगाई गई लेकिन उसको भी ठीक नहीं समझा। अन्त में उन इंटेलिजेंस वालों ने कहा कि जब यह मरने के लिए तैयार बैठे हैं तो कैसे बचायेंगे। उन्होंने रिपोर्ट बनाई कि आपकी 380 सीट तो निश्चित पड़ी हैं, चुनाव घोषणा कर दो। इन्दिरा गांधी का पाप उनके सामने आ गया, उन्होंने मास मीडिया को मारा, और मास मीडिया ने उनकी तानाशाही और उन्हें ही समाप्त कर दिया और देश में फिर मानवता के सूर्य का उदय हुआ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Doley may speak now. Before the Member starts. I would like to tell all Members who desire to participate that I have a very long list of speakers. Thirty-three names appear on the Janata Party list. From the Congress, of course, there are two, and there are one or two other Members. We have only two-and-a-half hours' time at our disposal. When would the Minister like to speak?

The Minister of information and Broadcasting (Shri L. K. Advani): Sir, it is in your hands. How much time remains, I do not know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only two-and-half hours are there.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I think I will take about half-an-hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That means, two hours for the other speakers. So we have to run for our time and I would request all participants to bear that fact in mind and limit their speech.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY (Lakhimpur): Thank you for your observation about the paucity of time about which we are also very much conscious.

At the outset I would like to state that this is my maiden speech and also that I am one of the speakers participating from the Congress side in this debate. In the beginning I am very much painful to express my regret that I have not been able to extend my support to this motion tabled in this House by Shri L. K. Advani. I have gone through the White Paper which opens with very brilliant quotations of speeches right from Nehru down to "Hitler Speaks". I am not going to quote all of them. I will only quote the second part as below:

> "Each one studied to tell Hitler what he wanted to hear, and sought to outshine his rivals an dcompetitors in the matter of favourable and agreeable news calculated to show up his own ability and skill in brining about the desired results..?

In fact, I would not like to quote all the passages. but in order to save time, I read only half the portion.

Sir, during these 6 to 7 months of the Janata regime I was only hoping that at least after 30 long years democracy has been successful in India. A new Government has come up in the name of Janata Party and as a democrat I felt very happy that a viable alternative to Congress has come up after long duration of 30 years.

But I also feel that the succeeding government must be an improvement on the past government, whether it is of the Congress or of any other party. After all, a new party, a new government has to improve upon the lapses and mistakes of the earlier government. That should be the procedure and philosophy guiding all of us, to whichever party we belong. With that idea in view, I was always expecting that this new government will come up with programmes which will inspire the nation. After all, there is no denying the fact that India is a poverty-stricken country; and millions of our people are in a starved or semi-starved state. I do not have much of that boldness to claim that the Congress has done everything good. Maybe, the Congress during the last 30 years has committed mistakes; but the new Government has to come up with new programmes and lead the nation to its bright future.

I have keenly observing the performance of this Government; and I find that it has not been dedicating itself to what it should do, but it has been concentrating to find fault with the past of Congress Government. I am surprised to find that it has been dedicating itself to what the Congress had done, and it is out to condemn the Congress outright. I would like to quote from a famous English writer, whose name is T. L. Cyler, who says:

> "A spirit of criticism. if indulged in continuously, leads to a censeriousness disposition, which is destructive of all nobler feelings."

The man who lives to find fault with others has a misreable mission. I am not incriminating anything against the Janata party. I am simply quoting. I am a maiden speaker. I would like to be assured that I shall not be interrupted. Again, quoting—"Some critics are like Chimney sweepers, they put out the fire below and frighten the swallos from their nest above, they scrape a long time in the Chimney, cover themselves with foot and bring nothing away but a bag of cinders and then singout from the top of the house as if they had built it." India of to-day was not built to by the Janata party. India of to-day was built by Indians and the Congress Party. I am surprised that many of our friends who were here in this bench, have shifted to the other benches. May be many might come here

again; and many might go there. I will not be surprised about it. But our difficulty is that our loyalty to the Congress has suffered. We cannot become a hero by shifting our loyalty. Many of the hon. Members sitting on the other side resemble us. I feel at home with them. But when they speak about the Congress in a critical manner. I simply feel surprised.

To my mind, it is too early to give a critical comment about this Janata Party Government. After all, it is of recent origin and reasonable time has to be given before any comments, fair comments, could be made. The entire nation is watching the party. how it is functioning.

But what I notice is that, instead of launching any programme of development, any economic or other developmental activity, they are concentrating their attention on the past of the Congress, on the post mortem. Will it carry us any far? Excuse me for asking, what is the use of digging the graves of the Congress? After all the people have been expecting some better cloth, some better food and amenity and control of the price rise. The people have been waiting for reasonable prices and not prices soaring high as it is today so that they can have their own clothing, food and shelter. Instead of supplying them with food and their essential requirements at reasonable prices, you have been digging the grave of the Congress, taking out the carcass out of the graves and releasing nasty smells into the kitchen of the poor peoples as if the fashion of life has changed from eating to smelling.

You have been very critical that the Indira Government wanted to bring in a dictatorial regime. Though I have my own reservations on that. I should like to congratulate you for being able to break it through. But, at the same time, I am very unhappy about one aspect. It is true you have all been to jails. A lot of political workers have gone to jails. The Congress workers have also been to jail and we will continue to go to jail, because we have our own programme to perform. You may arrest us and put us in jail. It is the prerogative of the party in power to put people in jail when the occasion or necessity arises. But, along with your release, many of the undesirable elements who have been in jail are also out. Can you deny the fact that along with you the blackmarketeers, hoarders, profiteers and smugglers have been equally free? Whatever may be your reply to it in this House, whether it is this way or that way—there can be a number of replies because you have a majority in the House; you can get us drowned by your own sound: I do not bother about it—the feeling throughout the country is, the massive reaction throughout the country and in the nation is, though you may be the party in power, over and above you there are elements who are reigning supreme, like blackmarketeers, hoarders, profiteers and smugglers and the Government has no contrast over them. These four elements have been reigning supreme over the Janata Government and the Government have not been able to take drastic steps against these four elements. The Government while failing to tackle the price problem, is throwing its entire wrath against the Congress Party and its prominent members to divert people's attention. Please do not console yourself. But the Indians are very intelligent and wise. They have been keenly watching what you are saying and what you are doing.

You may condemn us before the nation and pose yourself as the noble ones. The nation is expecting from you something noble, something new, something novel coming up with a new programme. But you are entirely failing in this direction. Speaking for myself though I belong to a party on this side of the House, I would like to make it perfectly clear that neither the Congress nor the Janata is greater than the country. After all, we will be nowhere in the chronicles of history. When the history will be recorded, it will be written about the

[Shri L. K. Doley]

nation. It is not a question of the Janata or Congress Party; the question is what the nation has gained and what it has lost through all these years and what is in store for us in the future; that would be the thing which would be vital to each one of us, to each individual, to whichever camp we may belong to-day.

You have been condemning Emergency. I remember sometime back I put a supplementary question which Shri Ravindra Varma had replied. I was prompted to ask the supplementary after hearing the speeches and reactions of the Janata Government and its members being so critical of the Emergency. "You have been ceaselessly condemning the emergency, but may I ask you is it not the emergency that has brought the emergence of the Janata Party." Shri Ravindra Varma was very kind and intelligent to reply, and I was really happy and I congratulate him. He said: "The supplementary put by the hon. Member is not much related to the original one, but if the hon. Member so insists on a reply, he may ask his own conscience." I was very happy because the reply that I get by asking my own conscience is the same reply that he gets by asking his own conscience.

It is rather we, Congressmen, in a sense who should have condemned the emergency because it has brought an end of the Congress regime for the first time and brought the emergence of the Janata Party. Otherwise, it woud never have been possible. For 30 years the opposition parties could not unite against the Congress. It is the emergency which got them united. They were born out of the emergency. It has been really a loss to the Congress and a gain to the Janata Party. They should have atleast congratulated themselves that it was the emergency which had brought them into existence.

As I said in the beginning. I am very sincere, I want to be very honest to this new party, I want to be a democrat. So, better not this side or that side of the House condemn each other. Let us see what we can do for the nation. In unavoidable cases we may come into conflict or opposition. Let me quote a famous writer in this connection, who says: "Let your religion be seen; lamps do not talk, but they do shine; the lighthouse sounds no drums, it beats no gong, yet far over the waters its friendly light is seen by the mariners." I only hope that you give some benefit to the nation by your example. Whatever I or you may say is redundant or useless. I have tried to read volumes of the speeches of the former and present parliamentarians in the library, but the events in the country are moving so fast....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken nearly 25 minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: This is my maiden speech and considering the importance of the subject, I should get one hour. Anyhow, I shall finish in five or six minutes.

Let me again say that I reserve my comments on the emergency. Please excuse me if I quote a song from a film:

यह क्या हुआ, कैसे हुआ, कब हुआ ?
अरे भाई; जब हुआ, तब हुआ ।
एमर्जेंसी आना नहीं चाहिए था, लेकिन आ गया,
कब हुआ, यह मत पूछो, जब हुआ, तब हुआ।

This song may be considered as a little thing in the House today but let me recollect a saying that:

"Sometimes, when I consider what tremendous consequences come from little things, a chance-word, a pat on the shoulder or a penny dropped on a news-stand. I am tempted to think that they are not little things." From out of little things, great things come up. Therefore, this emergency has

brought about a change for which you should at least be grateful.

So far as the news and the press are concerned, really from my childhood, I advocated strongly for the freedom of the press and freedom of speech. But let us not forget that these things have happened during emergency and not during the normal course of our political life. So, it has happened in an unusual period. I feel regret at what has happened to the press during that period. I think it is the press which is the educator and base of great thinkers, intellectuals and political leaders. About press, I should like to think that it is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in the solitude to live after your own; but the great man is he, who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness independence of solitude." I had only hoped that the Press might look into this norm. I regret for what the press has suffered. But the time came in our history and it had happened. It came not arbitrarily but it came because it was in our Constitution. Then a man of the stature of Acharya Vinoba Bhave has commented while observing silence for one year, that an era of discipline, *annushashan parv*, has come. But during that period, the press has suffered a lot. It is the newspapers who are going to educate men like us and, therefore, the press has a great role to play. They are the defender and preserver of democracy. They have every right to remain independent for all times to come.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta yesterday said:

आप अगर हिन्दी की ग्रामर को थोड़ा भूल जाएं तो मैं हिन्दी में कह सकता हूं । उन्होंने कहा था कि कमीशन में जो कुछ होगा, वह तो होगा ही लेकिन भगवान के कमीशन से कोई बच नहीं सकता । यह बात जब उन्होंने कही तो मुझे कुछ डर लगा । भगवान जो है वह केवल श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त का ही नहीं है, वह तो हम सब का है । हमारे देश की स्थिति ऐसी है कि जो, 20 प्वाइण्ट प्रोग्राम चलाया गया था जिस को आप लोग 420 कहते हैं, आपके लिए 20 प्वाइण्ट प्रोग्राम 420 हो सकता है लेकिन हम ग़रीबों के लिए, शेडयूल्ड कास्टस और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिए, वह बहुत अच्छी बात थी । अब जनता सरकार के आने के बाद से हम में डर आ गया है क्योंकि लैण्ड ग्रेबिंग हो रहा है और आप का जो बोर्डेड लेबर है ।

They have suffered under the torture of mahajans and landlords. At the moment, there is a feeling that the Government for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the down-trodden has gone. At any time, the danger might crop up. There are reports coming from throughout the country that their position has become shaky. I may be wrong. But that is the impression and the psychology of the people today. Therefore, there has been a massive reaction against the Janata Party. I am not saying that it is going in our favour. But the people are disillusioned with the Janata Party.

I started by quoting and let me conclude by quoting. I quote: "A private opinion is weak. But a public opinion is almost omnipotent. A single snow-flake—who cares for that? But a whole day of snow-flakes drifting, over everything obliterating landmarks, gathering on the mountains to crush in avalanches—who does not care for that?"

There has been a public opinion developing against the Janata Party throughout the country. There has been a massive reaction against the Janata Government. I would like to caution you. Be careful about it. We had great expectations from you. Please do not look backward but look forward. I again quote: "There are those who never reason what they should do but on what they have done as if reason had her eyes behind and

[Shri L. K. Doley]

could see only backward. We are not for looking backward; we are for looking forward. Let the Janata Government give us guidance and go ahead. Today, it may be the Janata Government; tomorrow, it may be the Congress Government. That is the practice of democracy. There is so much criticism about the Congress now.

तीस साल तक कांग्रेस कुर्सी पर बैठी थीं लेकिन आज कांग्रेस खड़ी है ।

There is a saying in America: "An American cities are prosperous only because there is no place to sit down." I am happy that the Congress is not sitting but standing. It has become stronger and it will prosper.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am both happy and sad at this opportunity of participating in this discussion on the subject of misuse of mass media by the then Government during Emergency, a subject which is both grotesque and gruesome because not many parallels are available in the history of democratic world when such vast powers were used in such shameless and unlimited manner, exploiting the ignorant and the people in a country like ours. It also means that the mass media was pressurised and persecuted and a blatant use of power was exercised by the then Government.

I am glad that my hon. friend, Shri Bedabrata Barua, made a very good speech yesterday and, at one point, he said that they are now in favour of collective wisdom in the Congress party. It is good to see that collective cowardice has been replaced by collective wisdom. That is a good beginning. What happened to the Congress friends, to many people and intellectuals at that time that they could not get out of Parliament and speak out. They could not speak both inside Parliament and outside. It is better late than never.

This discussion has been somewhat truncated because some water has passed through the bridge over the Jamuna river. Since the last Budget session, the Shah Commission's proceedings have come and they have revealed to an unprecedented extent the kind of damage which democracy can do to itself and to its people.

If mass media and communications of the modern world are abused and misused all the time—and that is what they did in a sense that those findings or those revelations which are before the Shah Commission are more than adequate proof—if evidence is required for anybody to understand that mass media was damagingly used, then that nightmare still counts us as it were. Therefore, let us take a pledge today, while we are discussing this important subject, that we will never do it not only now but for all the time to come, whether this government or that government. I say this as a friendly warning because the Janata Government may also be tempted openly or cowardly to utilise and use some of the advantages and some of the vast powers that are available to Government then by talking in terms of giving a message to the whole world and in the countryside etc. Therefore, my point is whether there is emergency, dictatorship, arbitrariness and one womanship (later on one manship and then combined one manship and one womanship—they never knew which time one manship was prevailing over one womanship or *vice-versa*), let us take a lesson out of the whole thing and that lesson is that in no democratic country can you ever hope to have a Minister of Information and Broadcasting. I have nothing to say about Mr. Advani. I am quite sure he will fit in any portfolio; he is competent enough to get any portfolio and discharge his duties creditably. I do not want him to become a Minister less in the Cabinet, but I want to see a day when there is no Minister for Information and Broadcasting in a democratic set up because the mass media must never be controlled by

the Government, must never be in the hands of Government. Once they are in the hands of the Government, even if it is a democracy, they will be tempted to use it for their party ends, for their political ends and for their individual ends. Often it happens that the Minister of Information becomes a Minister of mis-information, a Minister for misleading the nation, giving false ideas and making false propaganda. You will find that only in fascism, only in dictatorship, only in a military type of government where mass media is controlled tightly and totally into one or two hands.

Therefore, I feel that the time has come in our country when we must think in terms of giving, not giving, but enabling the mass media communications to effectively function in such a manner that Government's interference is there only to regulate the excesses. Government's interference is there only to help in terms of finance; Government does not dominate much less control. If that is so, then I would say the sooner it is scrapped (the Minister for Information and Broadcasting) the better it will be for us, for the democratic set up of the whole country.

As I said, during the emergency, there was mis-information and one way traffic. This White Paper which of course is good on paper, reveals very little—I have no time to go into detail—if you see its preface you will find what sentence you have put there. It says:

> "The new Minister (meaning V.C. Shukla) established strict personal control over the functioning of various media units of the Ministry. He inducted two or three officers of his own choice into the Ministry."

This is a very simple way of talking about the most difficult and dangerous phenomenon that took place. I can give marks to the Government for talking politely. But they could have come out, in such an official document openly and fully that the Minister of Information and Broadcasting Mr. V. C. Shukla was having his own *darbar*. Why should they say two or three? There are many. Why not name them? This document is incomplete because it is shy of naming many guilty people. It is also important to say openly and candidly that this document is inadequate because it is partly, if not fully, prepared by the officers who are themselves guilty of the charges of misusing and abusing the mass media. How can therefore you have this document as a White Paper document impartially and truthfully complete document when the people themselves who prepared the whole thing are charged with guilt?

Then there is a Dass Commission's Report. I have nothing against it. It is good, so far as it goes. What Mr. Advani says in his White Paper is this: "Some other material as well available to Government." It is not available to us; it is not available to parliament; it is not available to the country. It is available to the Government. Why not make the whole thing available to the country at large? The truth must come out. Ever since we became independent, we have got a motto.

The truth alone shall triumph. If truth alone shall triumph, then we see today that no stone is left unturned to bring out the truth. Let this document be voluminous; let there be 20 volumes or 30 volumes. It does not matter very much. But the important thing is that these 20 volumes must contain the entire truth of the matter including the guilt of the officials of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, whosoever they are. I am not a person who is given to making personal attacks, attacking this person or that person. The individuals who are guilty should be brought to books; they must be made responsible for the guilt and they must pay the penalty for that guilt, namely, they must get out of the whole thing.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

This document reveals half the things and conceals half the things. Apart from this, I would ask pointedly why this White Paper does not mention anything about the change-over from Mr. Gujaral's ministership to Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla's ministership. The document only says that one day, on 25th June, Mr. Gujaral ceased to be the Minister and Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla became the Minister. How did it happen? Why does this White Paper not give the evidence of Mr. Gujaral in this regard? Was Mr. Gujaral taken into confidence? Was he invited to give evidence, to say for what reasons, according to him, he was removed from that Ministry? Maybe, it was because the young boy, the rising Sun, which fortunately faded very quickly tried to boss over and Mr. Gujaral had to pay the price. The White Paper does not mention those facts at all.

Then I come to accreditations. The accreditations of over 50 senior journalists were cancelled; among them, there were men like Mr. Raghavan of PTI and Mr. Chandrakant Shah, Special Correspondent of Gujarat Samachar, Ahmedabad, my home city. I need not give all the names. I knw they are all upright, honest and fearless reporters who were reporting the proceedings of Parliament. Their accreditations were cancelled. The worst part of it was, the shame of the whole thing was, Mr. Inder Jit, who was Secretary of the Lok Sabha Press Gallery Committee, a committee nominated by the Speaker himself, was also not allowed to come into Parliament. One could not have thought of a much worse or more atrocious way of abusing Parliament's privilege. It is the privilege of Parliament to see to it that this Gallery is meant only for independent reporters giving out whatever they think important and not who speaks and what. That must go to the whole country. The whole country wants to know what the Parliament thinks, what happens in this august House. Therefore, my point is that Parliament's dignity was destroyed, its prestige was made fun of. Even the speaker was completely sidetracked. An atmosphere of terror and falsehood was created and spread by Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla and his *Darbar*. As I have said, '*Satyameva Jayate*' motto was made a non-sense. Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla was the star performer from 27th June, 1975 to 18th January, 1977; and during this Emergency period, Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla and his *Darbar* were giving out blatant falsehood, one after another, in billions; one does not know how many misdeeds and falsehoods they committed on this good country of ours. But the White Paper does not give all these facts. I want the Minister to tell us why the White Paper is shy of giving all the names and facts, why it gives only some of the things and leaves out or conceals some.

Lastly, I want to say that Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla, during Emergency, said: 'from now on, there are no two sides; there is only one side,' 'and that was the Congress Party, not even the Congress Party, the caucus; not even the caucus, the woman, not even the woman, perhaps the boy.' This is how it was misused and abused. I want to tell you, Sir, this has happened only in a fascist regime, in an undemocratic regime.

Look at the All India Radio. It was not only 'All Indira Radio'; the radio was so bad that many times during the Emergency after making a speech in Parliament totally opposing the Emergency when I went back I found that nothing came on the radio, not even the fact that I spoke. Not to speak of mentioning what I had spoken, even the fact that I spoke was not mentioned. I was so angry that I felt like destroying my transistor radio, but realising that it was my transistor radio—which I had bought —I restrained myself. It was so bad so wretched. It was a helpless and hopeless situation. The radio was misused; the press was misused. There

was total censorship on the radio. Mr. Babubhai Patel, the Chief Minister of my State, wanted to pay tributes to Sardar Vallabhai Patel, and Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla said: 'Mr. Babubhai Patel, you cannot make a speech unless you give us first the script. 'What do you want the script for' Mr. Patel asked. The point is, he was not allowed to make a speech. This was how Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla's regime went on. In the TV, only Indira and Sanjay went through the channel all the time.

Therefore, I want to conclude by saying that the misuse of mass media was wrong and dangerous, because it did everything to twist the truth and did everything to suppress facts. Lord Giles (?) once said 'We all need facts, facts and facts: only when facts are there people can know the truth'. That is what Mahatma Gandhi said and that is what Jawaharlal Nehru said—whom we remembered only yesterday on his birthday. But, while truth was important, mass media was used only to make truth a non-entity. High Court decisions were removed and Press censorship made rude and crude attacks on the independence of the Press. Vinoba's 'Maitri' was attacked, I am told. And what happened to Gandhiji's Navjivan Press in my own city of Ahmedabad? I am ashamed to tell you that Mahatma Gandhi's press was locked for more than one week. We all opposed it but they never supported us: where were they at that time? The extent to which their shamelessness went is of an unimaginable character: they even prepared an obituary note for Jayaprakash Narayan to be sent to the Radio and the newspapers and Mr. V. C. Shukla read it and approved it—so that even after his supposed death nothing will go out which will praise him too much. That was the arrogance, that was the madness of those days.

So, the White Paper must see to it that whatever was written wrongly is brought out, and this Government under Advaniji or under the Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai, should take a pledge that they will never use the mass media for such hopelessly sectarian, Party or selffish purposes. Let us have a complete overhauling of the Broadcasting Ministry. If we do it, I am quite sure that the Press, the Radio, the Television and all other media like Films will be free. I say this because we cannot have an angled or part or partial White Paper. So, a comprehensive document is still awaited, even if it is voluminous, because we owe this not only to ourselves but to posterity and to democracy all over the world.

With these words I sit down.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, जो श्वेत-पत्र माननीय सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री महोदय ने पेश किया है वह बहुत ही उल्लेखनीय है। इस देश में जहां करोड़ों लोगों की कुरबानी के बाद हमें आजादी मिली थी, किस प्रकार प्रचार माध्यमों का दुरुपयोग कर के एक ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न किया गया कि सारे देश में आतंक और भय का वातावरण बनाया गया।

जो श्वत-पत्र माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, हमारे श्री मावलंकर जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि वह सम्पूर्ण घटनाओं को प्रकाशित नहीं कर सका। मैं भी यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वास्तव में यह श्वेत-पत्र उस समय की स्थिति को प्रकट कर सका है? मैं उदाहरण देकर बताऊंगा कि यह एक महीने के अन्दर तैयार हुआ। 21 मई, 1977 को श्री के० के० दास की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी गठित हुई। एक महीने के भीतर, जो सरकारी फाइलों में तथ्य थे, उनका यह संकलन-मात्र है। ऐसी और भी बहुत सी घटनाएं हैं, जिन्हें मानवीय कहा जा सकता है, तफसील में जांच करने से सारी बातों का पता लग सकता था। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि घटनाक्रम से

[श्री युवराज]

यह रिपोर्ट पेश हुई है और इसी तरह से यह रद्दी की टोकरी में जायेगी। यह भारत के इतिहास में जायेगी कि किस तरह से 1975 में आपातकालीन स्थिति लागू हुई और उसके बाद लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता छीनी गई और प्रचार के माध्यमों का दुरुपयोग हुआ।

एक समय वह था कि हम अंग्रेजों से लड़ते थे इसी आजादी की बात को लेकर कि हमारी स्वतन्त्रता और अभिव्यक्ति बरकरार र। हम इसे वापस लाना चाहते थे और जब एक बार स्वतन्त्रता आई तो फिर इस देश की नेत्री ने, जिनके परिवार का एक उज्ज्वल इतिहास रहा है, उन्होंने किस तरह से प्रचार के माध्यमों का दुरुपयोग कर के इस देश में आतंक का वातावरण पैदा किया।

मैं आप का ध्यान इस श्वेत-पत्र के पृष्ठ 24 और 25 की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। बताया गया है कि उस समय के सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ने 1 जनवरी, 1976 को संसद् की कार्यवाही की सेंसरशिप के लिए दोनों सदनों के सभापतियों की अनुमति प्राप्त करने के लिए श्री रघुरामैया को पत्र लिखा था। इस बारे में बाद में क्या हुआ, इसका कोई रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है। प्रचार-माध्यमों के दुरुपयोग की जांच करने के लिए जो समिति बनाई गई थी, उसे इस बात का पता लगाना चाहिए था। लेकिन थोड़े दिनों के बाद संसद् भवन में एक कमरा सेंसर के लिए दे दिया गया। वह कमरा किस की इजाजत से दिया गया, इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई तथ्य जांच समिति द्वारा नहीं दिये गये हैं।

आपातकाल के दौरान आयकर अधिकारियों ने बम्बई के आलीशान फ्लैटों पर छापे मारे और करोड़ों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति बरामद हुई। समाचार-पत्रों में इस सम्बन्ध में समाचार छपते रहे, जिन में सब विवरण बड़े विस्तार से दिया जाता था। लेकिन कुछ दिनों के बाद उन समाचारों का छपना बन्द हो गया। कहा जाता है कि करोड़ों रुपयों पर यह सौदा तय हुआ। इस बात का कोई पता नहीं लगा कि उन फ्लैटों में करोड़ों रुपयों की जो सम्पत्ति पाई गई, उसका क्या हुआ और अपराधियों को क्या सज़ा दी गई। इस श्वेत-पत्र में इस की कोई चर्चा नहीं है।

इस लिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों की इस भावना से सहमत हूं कि यह श्वेत पत्र अधूरा है, अपूर्ण है। हिन्दुस्तान की बुद्धिजीवी जनता, परिवर्तन की आकांक्षा रखने वाले नौजवानों, पत्रकारों और दूसरे आज़ाद विचारों वाले लोगों पर किस तरह से कातिलाना हमला किय गया, उन्हें किस तरह से आतंकित किया गया और समाचार-पत्रों पर किस तरह रोक लगा दी गई, इन तमाम तथ्यों का एक संग्रह होना चाहिए था। जो भी हो, इस रिपोर्ट में प्रचार-माध्यमों के दुरुपयोग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ तथ्य दिये गये हैं।

16 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU *in the Chair*].

आपातस्थिति की घोषणा के एक मास बाद, 26 जुलाई, 1975 को, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने प्रचार-माध्यमों के सम्बन्ध में स्वयं ही एक व्यापक नीति निर्धारित की। प्रेस कौंसिल को समाप्त कर दिया गया। सब समाचार एजेन्सियो को मिला कर एक एजेन्सी बना दी गयी पत्रकारों को मकान देने की सुविधा वापस ली गई। जो विदेशी पत्रकार सरकार के

ग़लत कामों में साथ नहीं दे रहे थे, जो सही ख़बरों को बाहर भेजना चाहते थे, उन्हें इस देश से बाहर निकाल दिया गया। देश के प्रचार माध्यमों का ऐसा दुरुपयोग हुआ जिस की प्रजातंत्रीय देश में कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती थी। आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन जो प्रचार के साधन थे उन्हें व्यक्ति पूजा का साधन बना दिया गया, यह जान कर बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। इस देश की आजादी किसी एक व्यक्ति के कारण नहीं आई थी, इस देश की आजादी करोड़ों लोगों ने लड़ कर जीती थी। लेकिन अपनी गद्दी को बरकरार रखने के लिए तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने जिस तरह प्रचार के माध्यमों का दुरुपयोग किया, मैं समझता हूं उस के लिए जनता पार्टी की सरकार को कुछ और कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता थी। केवल रिपोर्ट पेश करने से संतोष नहीं हो सकता है। जनता को संतोष तभी हो सकता है जब इंदिरा जी को सजा दी जाय। मैं इस सदन में निर्वाचित हो कर आया हूं, लेकिन निखिल चक्रवर्ती, कुलदीप नैयर और सुन्दर राजन जैसे पत्रकारों और ऐसे तमाम लोगों को जेलों में रहना पड़ा, उन्हें तंग किया गया, पुलिस ने उन को ज़लील किया। इतना ही नहीं, इस आन्दोलन में जो लोग जेलों में थे उन्हें बहुत तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ा। हजारीबाग सेंट्रल जेल में जो लोग हास्पिटल में थे, रोगी थे, उन पर लाठी चार्ज हुआ और वह समाचार भी नहीं निकला। तमाम जेलों में जो दवा के बिना और उचित सुविधा के बिना लोग परेशान थे उस का कहीं कोई समाचार नहीं निकल पाता था। लाठी चली, गोली चली लेकिन इन तमाम समाचारों के प्रकाशन पर रोक थी। इस तरह का इंदिरा जी का राज चल रहा था। दूसरे देशों में भी, इटली में, जर्मनी में जहां-जहां भी एमर्जेंसी लगी थी क्या कहीं तमाम समाचारों के प्रकाशन पर रोक लगी थी? क्या कहीं तमाम समाचार पत्रों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था? सेंसर था, उसकी कोई मर्यादा थी। लेकिन यहां तमाम पत्रकारों को जेल में डालना और तमाम समाचार पत्रों के प्रकाशन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा देना, यहां तक न्यायालयों ने जो जजमेंट दिया उस पर भी सेंसर लगा दिया गया, संसद् की कार्यवाही पर भी सेंसर किया गया, किस देश में ऐसी घटना घटी? हिटलर और मुसोलिनी की चर्चा हम करते हैं लेकिन क्या ऐसी घटना दुनिया के किसी देश में हुई कि हम एक तरफ संसद् की सार्वभौमिकता का ढोल पीटते थे और दूसरी तरफ उसी संसद् की धज्जियां उसी संसद् में बैठ कर उड़ा रहे थे, ऐसी घटना और कहीं नहीं घटी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने जिस तरह प्रचार के माध्यमों का दुरुपयोग किया है उस की खुली अदालत में ट्रायल करने की जरूरत है। क्योंकि जो हमारे प्रचार का माध्यम है उस का आप कारपोरेशन बना दें, उस की स्वायतत्ता को कायम रखने के लिए आप संविधान में स्थायी व्यवस्था कर दें यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन प्रचार के माध्यमों के दुरुपयोग के सम्बन्ध में कहने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जिस ने इस देश के सैंकड़ों लोगों की जान ले ली और प्रचार माध्यमों का दुरुपयोग कर के सच्ची बातों को प्रकाशित नहीं होने दिया वह इंदिरा गांधी कातिल हैं जिन्होंने इस तरह की हालत पैदा की और निर्दोष लोगों को जेलों में बन्द कर के एक आतंक का राज पूरे देश में कायम किया। एक खुले ट्रायल की उस के लिए आवश्यकता थी, महज़ श्वेत पत्र से काम नहीं चल सकता। जिस तरह कोई देशद्रोही देश के साथ द्रोह करता है तो उस की सुनवाई होती है और उस को फांसी दी जाती है उसी तरह उनके लिए भी जरूरत थी। केवल शाह कमीशन बना देने से या के० के० शाह दास की कमेटी बना देने से जनता की भावना सतुष्ट नहीं हो

[श्री युवराज]

सकती है । इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि अदालत में खड़ी कर के उन की सुनवाई हो । जिस स्वतन्त्रता को हम ने लाखों लोगों की कुर्बानी से हासिल की वह स्वतन्त्रता हमारी छीनी गई थी । एक ही जवाब उस का था कि हम उन्हें खड़ा करते और उन का ट्रायल करते और कानून और व्यवस्था की स्वतन्त्रता की, लोकतंत्र की और संविधान की जो हत्या उन्होंने की उसके अपराध में उन की सजा दी जाती । स्थायी व्यवस्था के लिए जरूरत है संविधान में ऐसा संशोधन करने की जिस में कोई भी सरकार हो वह प्रचार के माध्यमों का दुरुपयोग न कर सके । लोक सेवा के लिए, लोक चेतना के लिए समाज में प्रचार के माध्यमों की समुचित रूप से व्यवस्था हो । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हू ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I was just now listening to the debate. No doubt, it was a very exciting debate. But I am sorry I may differ from you on the aspect of the way in which the debate is being conducted.

We are creating an impression that everything which happened in India in the dark days of emergency was the creation of a single or a few personalities. I do not believe in that. Every effect has a cause. Every shoot has a root. We are essentially believing in some ideals as Christians believe in trinity—father, son and a holy ghost. We are creating an impression that we are also believing in some un-holy trinity—mother, son and unholy caucus. But if you look a bit deep into it, is it a fact that all the Press went down to the whims of emergency and Indira Gandhi. I do not believe in it.

In jail we were reading all the papers. Many papers were praising Indira Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi. But there were papers which were having a different view. I may take the name of the Economic and Political Weekly. In the very issue of the loopholes in the system. There were read a very scathing attack on the so-called socialist policies of the then Government. Why was it? Why all the big presses which are now shouting at the top of their voice succumbed but a single weekly paper—the Economic and Political Weekly did not. It was so, because that was owned by shamiksha trust of intellectuals having no business interest.

Indira Gandhi could become such an Indira Gandhi because there were loopholes in the system. There were certain weaknesses, the advantage of which was taken at that time. Unless and until the hold of the monopoly is smashed from the newspaper, we cannot expect to have the real freedom of the press.

I am having a journal from the Indian Federation of Working Journalists. In the very beginning of it, a quotation from Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru is given. It reads:

> "Freedom of Press usually means non-interference by Government. But there is such a thing as interference by private interests. I am unable to understand how a small group represents the freedom of press.
>
> The fact, if a big industry by itself owning a newspaper and owning chain of newspapers cannot be said to give the press a kind of freedom which the public should expect of it...."

I would like to bring to the notice of the House the Resolution of the Working Journalists:

> "Changes in the ownership and management of the press controlled

by the big industrial houses are imperative and should be an integral part of the other changes in the socio-economic order that are in the offing in India. Working journalists do not believe in the Pedestrian theory at any cost."

Freedom of the press was very secretly and very finely denied also before the emergency and after the emergency. I would like to point out that lot of tears were shed for Kuldip Nayar and also for Frank Moraes and others. But I would like to state that even before the emergency there were cases of Vivekanand Mukhopadhyaya; there were cases of Pran Chopra; there were cases of Chaplakanta Bhattacharyya and many others. The Editors were always at the mercy of the owners and their economic interests.

I would now like to disclose a few interesting things. I wish to tell you about people who talk so much about the freedom of the press every time. For example, I can tell you this. Mr. N. Nanpuria, who later became the Editor of the Statesman, was at that time the Editor of the Times of India. He wrote a confidential letter to Jawaharlal Nehru. He was writing on the Times of India. This is what he wrote:

'Nevertheless, within these limits, —on matters ranging from recruitment, organisation of the library, certain aspects of coverage and directives to correspondents, to more fundamental affairs of policy, —he has not hesitated to interfere and issue directives.'

He was writing this about Mr. Shanti Prasad Jain, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Times of India.

We are hearing a lot about the sordid acts of Mr. V. C. Shukla and others many times. I have no sympathy for them. We also should have no sympathy with these Statesmen people who also did the same type of things in a more ruthless way. I would like to make a reference here to the book 'My Life' by Shri M. C. Setelwad. You know that Shri M. C. Setelwad was selected as Chairman of the Board of Trustees in the Statesman. In 1968, there was the United Front Government in West Bengal and these very people, these very angels of freedom, were shouting every morning and every evening about the freedom of the press but they did everything to control the press. They tried to control Shri Pran Chopra saying that he should not write like this or he should not write like that. At that time, you will be surprised to know, Sir, that the Chairman of the Board of Directors in the Statesman was no other person than Mr. Palkhiwala who is now very familiar and whom we are putting in very important post now. He was always talking of freedom of the press. What did these gentleman do? Mr. Palkhiwala had contacted Mr. Setelwad and he tried to persuade him either to restrain Mr. Pran Chopra from his activities or to dismiss him. But the Board of Trustees which included such eminent scholars like Mr. M. C. Setelwad and Mr. S. R. Das and others which considered the matter, did not find anything wrong in Pran Chopra's actions. But afterwards what they did was this. This Board of Directors met secretly and they passed a resolution by passing the Board of Trustees and in this way they sacked Pran Chopra. So, my point is this. It is not that only in emergency dark things happened. Dark things happened also before emergency and dark things will happen after emergency. But what is important is this. We must go to the root of it, we must find out where from these things are emerging, where from these things are starting and how they start acting and how they show their skin.

I wish to point out one more thing. Monopoly press was the real threat to the freedom of the press. Monopoloy press has deeprooted economic

[Shri A. K. Roy]

interests, holding the things down and this is something which was discussed by Royal Committion.

In 1947, under the auspices of the Labour Department, the Royal Commission was set up with the terms of reference the objective of which being the furtherance of the right of free expression of opinion given to the press and to help to function with the utmost practicable accuracy in the presentation of news and to keep control over the management and ownership of the newspapers, periodicals and news agencies including their financial structures and the monopolistic tendencies of the Press under control and to make recommendations thereof.

In this way, there was also a threat to the monopolistic control over the press. Similarly, in France, this move was there. In Le Monde paper 28 per cent of the shares was held by the working journalists. In this way, Japan has started. My point is this. Unless and until we hit at the root and unless and until we are ready to put the newspaper presses in their correct perspective, simply abusing some persons would not at all help anyone. For the last six months or so we have abused only a few persons and we cannot expect to pass the test of our time by abusing a few more persons or by catching a few of them. We must go deep into the very root. I do not like these people who succumb to pressure in hard times to suddenly become heroes in favourable times. In an unfavourable time they have no guts and they had no morals or ethics to publish everything that had happened. Mr. Chairman, I would like to tell you that this White Paper, with black papers, as some friends pointed out, is incomplete in facts. I also believe in that.

Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to include more facts in that White Paper and to circulate them within the country. This White Paper is also incomplete in not suggesting solutions. We will not get freedom simply by reverting to the pre-emergency state. We want real freedom in the correct sense of the term. In that way, I say this White Paper is incomplete. The White Paper may be complete only by suggesting the diffusion of the ownership of the entire news and by breaking the hold of the monopoly papers by compulsorily distributing the shares to the working journalists so that the real voice of the people can be heard through the press.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is the continuation of the discussion which we began in the last session. Last time, my colleague, Mr. Unni Krishnan had made a remarkable speech to which I hope the hon. Minister will reply while speaking. I do not want to repeat what all he said in his speech. I have of course nothing more to add or to criticise about the White Paper. I can only say in one sentence that what has happened in the past should not recur in future. It is true that the people of this country were unhappy after hearing the Radio and TV that the views expressed here were not projected properly. You might ask me as to what we were doing at that time. It is true that we could not do anything. That is why when Mr. Mavalankar said that we were cowards, I could not rebut his charge.

This should not have happened. I can only point out to my hon. friends that they should not allow these things to be repeated. To substantiate my allegation, I may here point out one example. In the States of Punjab and Haryana, many Congress leaders had been arrested and tortured; their statements had been recorded and they had been played back to

the newspaper correspondents and the Samachar carried that news. It is only an F.I.R. And statements were extracted from them by the police and they were played through the press by forces. Your government agency, the Samachar and the Radio broadcast it not only once but twice and thrice. Is it not a political blackmail. If they are convicted and it is broadcast then it is alright. I say that there is nothing wrong in the time being spent on the radio and television about the Shah Commission report. The people of the country mus know what is happening But this is a case where I know that they have been tortured badly. The Secretary of the Pradesh Congress Committee was tortured, hanged up and down and rags were put inside his body. The police tried to kill him and a statement was extracted from him. They were tortured day and night. Now, my point is why Mr. Advani should become a party to it and broadcast this thing to the nation when it is known that these are extracted statements. It is not a statement made before the court. It is a statement extracted by the police. Is it not misuse of the mass media to broadcast it time and again?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): Is it A.I.R. or Samachar?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Samachar carried it. I think A.I.R. also broadcast it once.

Now, take another example. I do not want to repeat it as the Home Minister has already admitted the mistake on the Floor of the House. It is about the so-called charge made against Mr. Vengal Rao, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

Then, Sir, I would like to say a few words about how the mass media was mis-used during the by-election of Mr. Antony in Kerala. The election campaign stops forty hours before the actual voting. Now, my good friend, Mr. Chandra Shekhar issued a statement—he was forced to issue a statement—which was broadcast on the A.I.R. in Kerala. It was broadcast in the morning bulletin on the 21st, then in the 12 O'clock bulletin and also in the evening bulletin. I heard it myself. Then we six M.Ps sent a telegarm that this is a gross violation of the election law. Now, what happens when people are going to the polling booths in the morning there is again a repetition of this statement on the All India Radio. Is it fair? Then what difference does it make between your regime and our regime? You will lose your moral right to point your finger towards me if you indulge in these things. Please correct it. I do not say that Mr. Advani is responsible for it but please correct this mistake.

Then, Sir, I felt sorry when I found that an attempt was being made to denigrate Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru. I am not going to make a speech on Jawahar Lal Nehru. Even though Mr. Advani may not agree with his political philosophy one cannot deny that Jawahar Lal Nehru made a lot of contribution to the Indian democracy. The Emergency might prove to have a monstrous effect on the Indian society but we cannot deny the fact...that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has made the biggest contribution towards the sentiment and culture of democracy to our nation. Once upon a time, it was he who instilled into the veins of the people a feeling of democracy. And that is the reason why we have been rejected and you have been elected.

Sir, advertisements regarding the death anniversry of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru have been refused by some of the newspapers. Yesterday, that is, 14th, was the birth day of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and there was a complete black out in the newspapers in regard to this celebration. There was an effort to show that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had not done anything to this

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

country. It is very unfortunate. I have nothing to say on this. As the Minister incharge of mass media, Shri L. K. Advani must look into this aspect. He should have a constructive approach to this problem.

Sir, as I understand—I am subject to correction—Shri Krishan Kant had made a statement which had appeared in the newspapers in Chandigarh and Delhi. His statement was regarding some criticisms on the RSS and its influence on the Janata Party. This statement has not been carried by Samachar. Sir, Mr. Unni Krishnan referred to one Mr. Aggarwal who had been first employed on honorary basis is now given salary. It is very well known that he is one of the Sixth in hierarchy of the RSS. Once it was controlled by the caucus. Can you allow this mass media institution being controlled by sakhas, by this kind of infiltration? Last month one editor joined the Samachar. No one knows his background. It is very dangerous to allow infiltration of such people in the mass media.

Now, Sir, you have dismantled the whole of Samachar. I have no comment to make. In regard to the financial control of the Samachar, can you give an assurance to this august House that the financial control of Samachar will not lead to any undue influence of the Government in favour of your party and against other political parties? I agree that the radio and TV must project the views of the Government. I have no quarrel. But at the same time it should not be used against other political parties. The news agencies should not be under your thumb. It should not be the sole monopoly of the ruling party. Yesterday Mr. Chandrappan highlighted many points. I do not want to go into them in detail. I agree with him on many points. Sir, I will therefore hope that Shri Advani with all his good intentions will make us feel that he is doing justice to other political parties and every section of the society.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ने प्रचार माध्यमों के दुरुपयोग के ऊपर, आपातकालीन स्थिति के दौरान, जो श्वेतपत्र आदरणीय सदन के समक्ष रखा है उसके लिए मैं पहले उन को मुबारिकबाद देता हू ।

इधर से और उधर से भी बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं । मैं उन को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं । यह सदन की परम्परा नहीं है कि उन्हीं बातों को दुबारा सदन के समक्ष रखा जाए और सदन का समय नष्ट किया जाए । ऐसा करना प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी नियम हैं उन के विरुद्ध जाना होगा ।

मेरे मित्र और किसी समय के मेरे साथी श्री रवि अभी बोल रहे थे । उन के भाषण को सुनने का मेरे मन पर यह असर हुआ, मुझे यह एहसास हुआ कि अगर जिस तरह से आज वह बोले हैं उस से आधा भी, पचास फी सदी भी उस समय बोले होते तो शायद मेरे जैसे लोगों की जो उस समय जेलों में सड़ रहे थे बहुत भलाई की होती और शायद हमारी भी आवाज उन के जरिये शासकों तक पहुंच जाती । मगर हम क्या कहें"? बहुत शौक से सुन रहा था जमाना, हमी सो गये दास्तां कहते कहते ।" माननीय रवि जी नवजवान हैं, आपकी मोहतरमा मलिका-आजम जो नं० 1 सफ़दरजंग रोड पर रहती थी उन की आवाज को हम जेलों की बैरकों में अखबारों में पढ़ते थे और जो विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने सदन में इमरजेंसी के दौरान भाषाण किये वह हमारे जनसंघ के किसी साथी द्वारा निकाला गया. उज्जैन का पत्र जेलों में पहुंचता था और उसी से हम को सूचनायें मिलती थीं । मैं यहां धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं अपने सोशलिस्ट के इन्टरनेशनल मेम्बरों को, ऐमनेस्टी इंटरनेशनल के साथियों को और फ्री जे० पी० मूवमेंट के साथियों को जो 'स्वराज्य' अखबार निकालते थे और हम लोगों को खबरें भेजते थे । इन

के अलावा बी० बी० सी०, वायस आफ़ अमरीका, आदि तमाम सूचना प्रसारण के माध्यमों से हमारी मुसीबतों को थोड़े-थोड़े शब्दों में मामूली हैड लाइन्स के जरिये दुनिया में पहुंचाते थे।

मान्यवर, मैं तो विज्ञान का विद्यार्थी नहीं रहा हूं, आप सम्भवतः रहे हों, आप जानते हैं कि जो जितना दबाया जाता है वह उतना ही उछलता है। तो ज्यों ज्यों हमारी आवाज दबायी गई वह उतने ही जोर से ऊपर आयी। प्रचार के तमाम साधनों का, आकाशवाणी और टी० वी० का उन्होंने मुंह बन्द किया। और जो सब से बड़ा पाप किया मोहतरमा ने, मैं आज कहना चाहता हूं कि पता नहीं फिर मुझ को कहने का मौका लगे कि नहीं। वह यह कि भारतीय परम्परा के इतिहास और जनतंत्र के सिद्धान्त की अवहेलना कर के हमारी ज़बान काट ली। लोगों की ज़बान का आदर नहीं किया, भारत की 60 करोड़ जनता की ज़बान काटी, और आकाशवाणी, टी० वी० का प्रयोग उन्होंने अपने लिए ही किया। एक पिक्चर बनाई गई जिसका नाम था "दि प्राइम मिनिस्टर"। 10 लाख रु० में वह पिक्चर बनी।

और मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का बताऊं राजकुमार गये सुल्तानपुर में दौरा हुआ और माननीय नारायण दत्त तिवारी भी उनके साथ गये जो मुख्य मंत्री थे। किसी जमाने में जब मैं सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का नेता था तो वह मेरे पीछे बैठते थे, "ये इनक्लाबे गरदिशे दौरा तो देखिये, मंजिल मिले उन्हें जो शरीके सफर न थे"। खुद इधर से उधर चले गये और मुख्य मंत्री बन गये। तो वह भी उस दौरे में गये। टी० वी० सैट आन था। राजकुमार की बनारस में एक चप्पल छूट गई जिस को मुख्य मंत्री हाथ में ले कर दौड़े जो कि टी० वी० पर आ गया। तो टी० वी० का इस्तेमाल हमारे ही खिलाफ़ नहीं हुआ, बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी, के खिलाफ़ भी हुआ। मैंने बाद में कहा कि तुमने हाथ में चप्पल क्यों ली ? तो वह हंस गये, बोले नहीं। कहने लगे मैं नहीं जानता था कि टी० वी० कैमरा लगा हुआ है।

जैसा माननीय रवि जी ने कहा, आज का सवाल नहीं है, अगर आज का सवाल है तो मैं कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि हमारे प्रचार माध्यमों का कोई भी अधिकारी, एम० पी०, कोई भी मंत्री गलत प्रयोग न करे। जनतंत्र का सिद्धान्त क्या है ? यही नहीं है कि जनता के साथ न्याय किया जाय, बल्कि सब से बड़ा सिद्धान्त यह है कि जब जनतंत्र पद्धतियों में सरकारें जनता के साथ न्याय करें तो उसका जनता को ही ऐहसास हो कि हमारे साथ न्याय किया जा रहा है। ऐसा न समझिये कि मैं इस श्वेतपत्र का समर्थन कर रहा हूं तो कल अगर किसी मंत्री के बेटे बेटी की शादी टी० वी० पर आ जाये और एक कार्यकर्त्ता की लाश निकल जाय, कत्ल हो जाय और आकाशवाणी पर उस बारे में एक लाइन भी न आये, उसका मैं समर्थन करने वाला नहीं हूं। हमारा जो के० के० दास कमीशन बैठा, उस के सामने हजारों शिकायतें आईं। 217 शिकायतें समिति के विचार-क्षेत्र में आने वाली आईं जिस में 45 सैंसरशिप प्रावधानों के दुरुपयोग की, और पत्रकारों को तंग करने सम्बन्धी 103 और फिल्मों को प्रमाण-पत्र देने सम्बन्धी आरोप 8 तथा समाचार एजेन्सियों सहित जन-सम्पर्क के माध्यमों का दुरुपयोग 23 और अन्य सम्बद्ध प्रसंग 38। इतना हो गया और फिर सैंसरशिप लागू हो गया। ईस्टर्न इकानोमिस्ट, वीर अर्जुन, प्रताप, सरिता, मुक्ता, संदेश, जन्मभूमि, भूमि पुत्र, साधना, देशाभिमानी, इंडियन एक्सप्रेस, सैमिनार, मेनस्ट्रीम, वसुमति,

[श्री उग्रसेन]

मुरासौली आदि सब, कोई, ऐसा प्रेस नहीं था जो सच की आवाज़ बोले और उस से बोलने दिया जाये। एस० एम० जोशी जैसे नेता के "साधना" पर भी लागू हो गया। यही नहीं हुआ विदेशों के पत्रकारों को भी एकदम बाहर निकाल दिया गया। इस को मैं बहुत बुरा मानता हूं। बहुत से पत्रकारों को निकाला, आप जरा मुलाहिजा-फरमायें —

1. श्री रावर्ट केविन रेफर्टी — फाइनेन्शियल टाइम्स,
2. श्री मार्टिन बूलाकाट— गार्डियन, लंदन
3. श्री टोनी क्लिफ्टन, — न्यूज़वीक, न्यूयार्क
4. श्री पीटर कालिन्स — सी० बी० एस० न्यूज, न्यूयार्क,
5. श्री डनियन आर० सदरलैंड — क्रिशियचन साइन्स मोनिटर, हांगकांग
6. श्री राबर्ट एलन तमरकन— शिकागो डेली न्यूज ।

इस तरह करीब 29 पत्र थे, संडेटाइम्स के श्री ईअन जैक। इस तरह से करीब 29 विदेशी पत्रकारों को निकाल दिया गया। बी० बी० सी का दफ्तर बन्द कर दिया गया और ऐसा पर्दा डाला गया कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई समाचार बाहर न निकले।

हम लोग जेलों में बन्द थे मेरे घर से मेरी बीबी नहीं आई, तो मैंने सवाल किया कि नजदीक घर है, क्यों नहीं आती? बहुत दिनों बाद पता चला कि उन्हें यह पता है कि हम जम्मू-काश्मीर की जेल में हैं। इस तरह से हद हो गई, क्या बोलते थे और क्या करते थे। महज इंदिरा गांधी, संजय गांधी, राहुल, मेनका, इन्हीं लोगों की बातें छपती थीं।

बरुआ साहब को देखिये, यह कहते थे इंदिरा भारत है और एक दिन मज़ाक ले रहे थे अब इन्दिरा संसार बन गई है। कोई प्रचार साधन ऐसा नहीं था कि जिसका इस्तेमाल हिन्दुस्तान को प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने लिये न किया हो।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आज कांग्रेस के लोग कहते हैं कि मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इन्दिरा जी से पूछिये कि क्या आज उन्हें अफसोस है कि उन्होंने 19 महीने एमर्जेन्सी के दौरान हम लोगों की 7 करोड़ की जबान काटकर जेलों में बन्द किया? उन्हें अफसोस नहीं है। मुझे याद आ गया, वारेन हेस्टिंग का ट्रायल हुआ हाउस आफ कामन्स में। फाक्स सैरिडन बड़े बड़े वक्ता थे, उन्होंने अवध की बेगमों के बारे में, बनारस और बंगाल की घटना के बारे में बहुत वहां हमले किये। ऐसा हुआ कि हाउस बन्द कर दिया स्पीकर साहब ने और मिसेज फाक्स वाज़ कैरिड इन स्ट्रेचर। वारेन हेस्टिंग ने अपनी डायरी में लिखा कि जब इतने हमले हुए —"दैन आई बिगैन टू डाउट, वैदर आई कमिटेंड एनी रांग"। तब थोड़ा उन्हें संदेह हुआ कि शायद हिन्दुस्तान में उन्होंने कुछ गलती की। उन को तो थोड़ा संदेह भी हुआ, लेकिन हमारी मोहतरमा को जरा भी संदेह नहीं है। गिरफ्तारी के बाद हल्ला मच गया। हमारे यहां नारा लगाते थे कि आधी रोटी खायेंगे, इन्दिरा को लायेंगे। हम ने कहा कि ले आइये, माला बनाकर पहनाइये, हम को कोई एतराज नहीं है। मगर सच यह है कि जब हम पकड़े गये, कोई हम से बात नहीं कर सकता था। हम पर चार्ज लगा कि मैं बस स्टेंशन पर बस फूंकने का आदेश दे रहा था। घर पर पकड़ा गया और जब बस स्टेशन के सामने लाया गया तो मैं पुलिस की गाड़ी से

कूद गया और कहा कि जरूर भाषण करूंगा लेकिन मैंने कुछ भाषण नहीं किया, एक लाइन मोहतरमा की खिदमत में कही—

"हम तो प्यासे ही चले जायेंगें, लेकिन साकी इन्कलाब आके रहेगा तेरे मयखाने में"।

इन्दिरा गांधी के मयखाने में प्याले से प्याले लड़ गये। पीने वाले आपस में ही आज लड़ रहे हैं। कौन कितना पी गया, इसका हिसाब किताब बाद में होगा।

आप न्यायालयों की हालत देखिये। प्रचार माध्यमों का जो दुरुपयोग हुआ, जो सैंसरशिप लागू हुई, उस के विरुद्ध कुछ मुकदमें न्यायालय में दाखिल हुए। एक दो मुकदमों की एक दो लाइन पढ़ देना चाहता हूं। किसी जमाने के नेता श्री मीनू मसानी ने सैंसरशिप के लिये 11 लेख लिखे मगर उन पर सैंसर की पाबन्दी लगा दी गई और उस पर बम्बई हाई कोर्ट ने जो फैसला लिखा, उसका एक महत्वपूर्ण अंश मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं।

इस श्वेतपत्र में लिखा है: "न्यायमूर्ति ने पाबन्दी इस आधार पर रद्द कर दी कि सैंसर को प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का कोई कानूनी हक नहीं था और सैंसर आदेश के अन्तर्गत जो अधिकार लिए गए हैं, उन के क्षेत्र का उल्लंघन कर कार्रवाई की।"

इसी प्रकार श्री सी० वैद्या, सम्पादक "भूमिपुत्र", बड़ौदा बनाम श्री जिपन्हा, मुख्य सैंसर अधिकारी के मामले में न्यायाधीश ने लिखा: "इस लिए लोक तंत्र में जनता का यह सुदृढ़ अधिकार है कि वह सरकारी नीतियों को परखे और इसलिये उन्हें यह भी हक है कि वे बतलायें कि सरकारी नीतियों में क्या गलतियां हैं, जिस से सरकार उन्हें सुधार सके और यदि वह कहीं भटक गई है, तो अपने आप को सही दिशा में मोड़ लें..... हम कोई गलती कर ही नहीं सकते, यह भावना और लोकतंत्र दोनों साथ नहीं रह सकते। हां, तानाशाही में यह बात जरूर चल सकती है।"

इन उद्धरणों से यह प्रकट हो जाता है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को न्यायपालिका से भी कोई समर्थन नहीं मिला।

प्रचार-माध्यमों का जो दुरुपयोग हुआ, उस की बड़ी बड़ी कहानियां हैं। मैं उन में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। अब प्रश्न यह है कि आखिर होना क्या चाहिये। यह सही है कि के० के० दास कमेटी को हमारे प्रचार-माध्यमों के भावी गठन के विषय में कुछ लिखना चाहिये था। मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने एक समिति बिठा दी है, जो यह देख रही है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन का भावी स्वरूप क्या हो, उन्हें कितनी स्वायत्तता दी जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि बी० बी० सी०, लंदन, सी० बी० सी० कनेडा, एन० एच० के० जापान, और आस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैंड तथा फ्रांस के टेलिविजन तथा रेडियो के प्रचार-माध्यमों का अध्ययन करने के बाद दो तीन बातों का ध्यान रखना बहुत जरूरी है।

एक तो आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की स्वायतत्ता अक्षुण्ण बनी रहनी चाहिए। सरकार एकी हो या बी की, लेकिन उन के काम में हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए। इंगलैंड में कभी कनजरवेटिव पार्टी की सरकार आती है और कभी लेबर पार्टी की, लेकिन ब्रिटिश ब्राडकास्टिंग कार्पोरेशन पर इसका कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है। कामर्शल और रोजगार के मामलों में बहुत ही स्वायतत्ता कोलम्बिया ब्राडकास्टिंग स्टेशन को भी है।

[श्री उग्रसैन]

हां, सरकार की नीतियों के बारे में वायस आफ़ अमरीका से प्रसारण किया जाता है । इसी तरह हमारे देश में भी रेडियो तथा टेलीविज़न की स्वायतत्ता पर कोई आंच नहीं आनी चाहिए ।

मुझे पता है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में अभी भी पुराने नौकरशाह बैठे हुए हैं । मुझे उन से कोई गिला नहीं है । आखिर वे भी हमारे परिवार में हैं। लेकिन उन्हें अपने अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग कर और अपनी जात-बिरादरी कायम कर के इस माध्यम का दुरुपयोग नहीं करना चाहिए। कोई ऐसी बन्दिश लगानी चाहिए कि नौकरशाही कम से कम पनपे ।

आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन और फ़िल्मों के लिए जो कार्पोरेशन बने, उस में कर्मचारियों, कलाकारों और प्रैस के लोगों का भी बराबर प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए, ताकि उन्हें यह अहसास हो कि हम सरकार के लिए काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि अपने जनतंत्र की परम्परा के अनुसार देश के लिए काम कर रहे हैं।

इस श्वत पत्र को यहां रखने के लिए मैं मंत्री "महोदय" को धन्यवाद देता हूं । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इन संस्थाओं में जो खामियां हैं, समिति की रिपोर्ट आने पर एक कानून के द्वारा उन्हें सुधार दिया जायेगा, ताकि यह याद रहे कि जनता पार्टी ने इन माध्यमों का अपने लिए दुरुपयोग नहीं किया । और एमजसी में कितने तो जुल्म हुए हैं, कितनी ज्यादतियां हुई हैं, हम तो मीसा वाले हैं, हम तो मीसा बन्दी हैं, हम उन लोगों में नहीं हैं जो मीसा चाहते हों । हम तो चाहते हैं कि मीसा किसी पर नहीं लगना चाहिए चाहे वह मिनि-मीसा हो या ग्रेटर मीसा हो, चाहे शेख साहब का मीसा हो या मध्य प्रदेश का मीसा हो, मीसा किसी पर नहीं लगना चाहिए । लेकिन जैसा हमारे बहुत से नेताओं ने कहा है कि जितने गुनाह हिन्दुस्तान की उस प्रधान मंत्री ने किए हैं वे उस के लिए काफी हैं और एक ही काम अगर कर दिया जाय मेरे ख्याल में कि कोई भी चुनाव उन को लड़ने के लिए अधिकार न हो, डी-फ्रैंचाइज कर दी जांय, अभी डी-फ्रैंचाइज़ कर दी जांय तो यह सब मामला ठीक हो जायगा । हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति को वह दूषित नहीं बना सकती। जितने अधिकारियों का, जितने लोगों का उन्होंने दुरुपयोग किया है, जितने लोगों को तबाह किया गया है उन सब को देखने से साफ मालम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी प्रधान मंत्री ऐसा नहीं हुआ है जिस ने अपनी सत्ता का, अपने गौरव और गरिमा का, अपने पद का इतना दुरुपयोग किया हो जितना मोहतरमा ने किया ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा कानून बनाया जाय और ऐसा उदाहरण आप पेश करें दण्ड व्यवस्था प्रक्रिया चालू कर के कि अगली किसी भी सरकार की या किसी भी व्यक्ति की हिम्मत न पड़े कि वह इस तरह से प्रचार माध्यमों का दुरुपयोग करे ।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that at the last moment I have the opportunity to speak. I thank the Minister for the expeditious steps he has taken in bringing out this White Paper. I would like to agree with my friend, Prof. Mavalankar, who is here, that we should see that a more comprehensive report is brought out.

The Government, the Ministry and the officers have been careful not to disclose everything. But we ourselves

and the country would like to know everything. Let the people know everything. I would also join my friend, Mr. Vayalar Ravi, who expressed his profound sense of sorrow immediately after Prof. Mavalankar spoke. He admitted that he had not been able to protest during the time of Emergency and at the same time he cautioned us, and I belive we should accept what he said that we should see that no such thing will ever take place.

I would mention one point here. While we were possibly attending the second Session of this Lok Sabha, something happenend in the "Indian Express". Mr. Narasimhan, without any notice, just received a letter one afternoon and he was asked therein not to come the next day. We have to be cautious and if the Government is reasonable and if the Government is conceding human rights and human dignity, we should also see that the big business houses and monopoly houses should not be given similar powers to strangulate journalists and create difficulties for them in expressing themselves.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all my friends—because I have listened to everybody—have mentioned various incidents happening in different parts of the country. I would like to lay emphasis on small journals. Take the case of 'Assam Tribune', from the standpoint of the region and the population served by this paper. It serves nearly six States—Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh etc. On page 5 of the White Paper, it is stated:

> "In the case of *Assam Tribune* the DAVP drastically reduced the quantum of advertisements to this paper in August 1975...."

I am not quoting everything in order to save time. In the same paragraph the last sentence reads as follows:

> "The management was also pressurised to remove Shri Satish Chander Kakati from the Editorship of this paper."

This was the result of some tussle going on between Mr. Kakati and Mr. Deo Kant Borooah because he could not agree with the former Congress President. Again, a small newspaper, *Dainik Sambad,* was published from Agartala. It is mentioned about this in a small paragraph on page 4 of the White Paper. I would like to relate the sad plight of the editor of a small newspaper working from a corner of India. Mr. Bhupen Dutta Bhaumik was arrested on 1st August, 1975 and released on 17th February, 1977. Why was he arrested? He was arrested for the publication of a news item which was pre-censored. Mr. Baji was the PIO at that time. The matter which was published in his paper on 27th November, was pre-censored and approved. The same item appeared in the Calcutta "Statesman" on the 28th *i.e.*, the following day. The paper was prescribed by the Government of Tripura on the 28th November. They did not stop there. They ejected the family of Mr. Bipin Dutta Bhowmick. They closed down all their businesses; not only the printing press. The printing press was used not only for printing Dainik Sambad, but also for printing some job works. All the advertisements were stopped. And something more also happened. A case was instituted in the Gauhati High Court. The Gauhati High Court quashed the government order on the 22nd December. But the Tripura Government had the temerity to ignore this High Court order. They vacated the order as if on their own on 22nd December without mentioning the High Court order. Here was a case of contempt of court.

I draw the attention of the Minister to this, for him to see that such things never happened in future. How can it be ensured unless we take steps against the offending persons? And offenders are all around. They are in all the government departments. They are getting mixed up with good officers. I know there are many good officers who will help us in implementing Government's policies; but I

[Prof. Dilip Chakravarty]

also know that there are officers and men who are out to discredit and who are out not to implement Government's policies, but to create difficulties.

I will mention only a few instances with regard to the All India Radio, Calcutta. I mentioned them in this House in the first session. Poet Tagore's poems were stopped from being recited on the Calcutta AIR. One of the songs thus stopped was "Yadi Tor Dak Sune Kew Na Ase Tabe Ekla Chalo Re". It was a favourite song of Mahatma Gandhi.

There was one station director who was transferred; but even in our own regime he has staged a come-back. I am not naming him, just out of compassion, because he is not here. He has staged a come-back with promotion. He is the key person who steered the propaganda for the 20-point programme of Indira Gandhi. There was another classical music producer. The gentleman is still there. He was given the appointment by Mr. V. C. Shukla without his having the minimum qualifications. They are still there. Another person is a staff artiste. He was appointed without an interview. Why? He was one of those who joined in the chorus "Asiar Mukti Surya Indira Gandhi." He was an adept in the art of giving slogans and all that. There is another group of persons. I will name them. They are Messrs. Nirmal Sengupta, Pranabesh Sen and Sekhar Sarkar. All of them were in the editorial rank. They still occupy those posts. They used to write scripts praising the 20-point programme, Indira Gandhi and her son; and vilifying Jaya Prakash Narain. All of them presented views and features in the programme entitled 'Sameeksha'. On many occasions, Jaya Prakash Narain was alleged as being responsible for L. N. Mishra's death. I consider this to be a heinous crime. I don't consider it to be a crime to propagate the 20-point programme, if one feels like it. We should have the freedom to do that. But if one puts a person in jail and terms him as being responsible for killing L. N. Mishra, it is unbearable. I never expected anything different from this hon. lady, Indira Gandhi.

My hon. friend, Shri Murli Manohar Joshi, in his speech yesterday made a statement about Asian Films and TVNF. I believe he was not correctly informed. There is a report with the Minister dated 7th June 1977, which has established that there is nothing absolutely wrong with the dealings of the Asian Films and TVNF. Since a member of my own party is misinformed, I would like the hon. Minister to comment on his statement about Asian Films and TVNF.

Lastly, under the instructions of the former Minister, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, the speeches of the former Prime Minister were printed in so many languages. Cutting across the previous traditions, it was arranged that simultaneously Shrimati Indira Gandhi would be in receipt of royalty for these publications. I would like to request the Minister to make a statement specifically on this point why it was allowed to happen.

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the speeches of hon. Members on both sides. Some hon. Members used this document to criticise the previous Government while some others used it to praise the present Government. But, according to me, this is a partial report. It has not depicted the correct picture; it has only referred to the misuse of the mass media. So, I would request the Central Government, headed by the Janata Party, to look into the other aspects of this media which depicted the other facets of the emergency. The report has indulged only in abusing Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Sanjay Gandhi and the emergency. Of course, I do not want to defend what has happened in the emergency. I do agree that excesses have been committed and we feel sorry for it. We have been punished by the people. That is why we are on this side. But, at the same

time, I would request the Central Government to look into the economic aspect during the period of the emergency.

There was increase in both industrial and agricultural production. There were no strikes or lock-outs and there was discipline in the country. Economic offenders like hoarders and smugglers, who were responsible for price rise and inflation in the country, were punished. But these aspects have not been depicted in the White Paper. That is why I say it is a politically-motivated paper, which paints only the posture of the Janata Government. Of course, I do not deny or defend what happened during the emergency. I am sorry for it. I request the Central Government not to follow this pattern, this procedure.

17 hrs.

Now, what is happening in A I. R? The RSS and the Jana Sangh people have infiltrated into the A.I.R., and they are propagating their own ideas, ideals and programmes. The Janata Party consists of four elements, but the A.I.R. is dominated by the RSS and the Jana Sangh people. They are not giving prominence even to the hon. Prime Ministre, but only to Mr. Vajpayee, the Minister of External Affairs, and Mr. Advani, the Minister of information and Broadcasting, who belonged to the Jana Sangh. The other elements of the Janata Party are not given any importance, let alone the opposition or its views.

For example, when the former Prime Minister toured Karnataka, lakhs of people gathered, but the A.I.R. did not mention it, it simply made much of a small incident that took place. This is how the A.I.R. is working.

The Central Government is indulging in commission-making and foisting allegations on the leaders of the Congress. Let there be a commission to eradicate political corruption, but let it apply to all, because even on the other side there are people who are corrupt. What about Mr. Biju Patnaik, what about Mr. Badal? They are not conducting any enquiry into their affairs, but they are appointing commissions and foisting false statements on the Congress leaders, and the A. I. R is making much of these commissions. I request the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting to see that A. I. R. is not onesided, is not prejudiced.

Though censorship has been removed, is the press free today? No it is not a free press. *Samachar* is to be split into its former units, but they are being subsidised, and they are under an obligation to this Government. Press people have been threatened by the Government to toe their line, to act according to their directions. One of the Editors wanted to write the history of a Congress leader; he was threatened. So, it is not a free press.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: Earlier, an emergency was declared. Now an undeclared emergency is going on.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: So, the All India Radio and the press are not acting properly. They are prejudicial. The White Paper has said nothing about the Indain Express and the Statesman which represent the monopoly houses. It has said nothing about other papers. Then, how is this paper complete? It is painted to suit the guidelines of the Janata Party and the Central Government headed by Janata Party. I request the Central Government to look into this matter.

I have already submitted that we have committed a mistake. I request you not to commit such a kind of mistake. At the time of emergency, some journalists have been harassed some people have been put in jail. We are sorry for that. But what is going on now even without emergency? For example, in Madhya Pra-

[Shri Mallanna]

desh, the mini-MISA has been introduced in Jammu and Kashmir MISA has been introduced. So, the Janata Party is saying one thing and doing another thing. In U.P. more than 50,000 Congress workers have been arrested. What action have you taken on that?

So far as the economic policy is concerned has it been announced on the AIR or in the press? Not at all. Because they have no economic ideology, because they have different ideologies, because they are four constituents of Janata Party with different ideiologies and different programmes. They are unable to form an economic policy of the country which is in tune with the common-man's demands.

So far as the atrocities and misuse of mass media in emergency is concerned, I request Government not to repeat the same mistake again. This White Paper is a partial one, it is not full. It has not depicted the full picture of emergency, it has depicted only those things which suit the Janata Party. I request the hon. Minister to have a comprehensive report about the economic development during emergency period. So, I call this as partial one; it is politically motivatd, it is painted to suit the guidelines of the Janata Party.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to support the White Paper which has been placed by the hon. Minister. Although it is called a White Paper, it has got black spots in it. Sir, the White Paper of Mr. Advani reminds me of Tennyson when he said:

> "It is like nature, half-revealed and half-concealed."

I do not like to dilate much on this because much of the ground has been covered by my friend, Prof. Mavalankar. It has concealed more than what it reveals. A time has come when, I think, the hon. Minister will take pains to see that the stories which have not been told should be told again. The White Paper should be made really a comprehensive paper bringing to book the culprits.

There are shortcomings and inadequacies in the White Paper. I want to point out the basic and the principal reason for the shortcomings and the inadequacies which have crept into the White Paper itself. The basic and the principal reason is that the Das Commission was not free in exercising its own right in the matter of preparing the report itself because the secreterial assistance was offered by the same officers who ruled the roost in the I & B Ministry during the dark days of Emergency. I do not want to mention the names because the officers are not there to defend themselves. But I want to point out very clearly that many of the truths have been concealed. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter and see whether all the files, all the information and all the relevant incidents were put before the Das Commission so that they can make a complete and comprehensive report of the whole thing.

The procedure adopted is very surprising. As I have mentioned earlier, the officers who abetted the crimes, who perpetrated the crimes, have been allowed to help the Das Commission. Naturally, you can expect that they have concealed more than what they were required to reveal. Even at this late stage, I would request the hon. Minister to make another attempt to make a fuller and a more comprehensive report about the misdeeds and the excesses committed during the period of Emergency.

I would like the august House to know, in a nutshell, the enormity of the rigours perpetrated upon the press. I have got a catalogue of it. About 400 newspapers and periodicals had been under pre-censorship in different parts of the country. In West Bengal

alone, 309 newspapers and periodicals were put under the order of pre-censorship. You will be surprised to know that about 60 newspapers in the country were required to submit specified matter for prior scrutiny by the censors during the Emergency. In addition 10 newspapers during 1976-77 were placed under total pre-censorship from time to time. Again during the period 1976-77, seven foreign correspondents were expelled or their visas were not renewed for not complying with the guidlines issued by the Chief Censor. The entry of 19 correspondents into India was also banned. A total of 51 journalists lost their accreditations. They remained without accreditation until the new Government decided to revise the policy. During the period Emergency, the declarations of 2,649 newspapers were cancelled by District Magistrates. Fines amounting to Rs. 17,090 were realised in 174 cases.

This will give you the complete picture of what the erstwhile I & B Department under the leadership of Mr. V. C. Shukla did. I do not want to dilate on it.

My third point is about the Press Commission. Just now, some hon. Member of this House drew the attention of the hon. Minister to the delinking of the Press from the monopoly houses. You may be knowing that the first Press Commission criticised the considerable degree of concentration in the Indian Press. The trend has not come down, it is increasing. According to the figures at my disposal, it is found that in 1954 15 big newspapers commanded half of the total circulation of all the publications in the country. In 1975 you will find that only 7 big newspapers groups accounted for 50 per cent of the circulation. That was the concentration. The delinking of the Press from the big monopoly houses has been considered to be a remedy to prevent further acceleration of the trend.

I have quoted the hon. Minister who is present here. He laid on April 9, 1977 in the Rajya Sabha as follows:

> "Government would look into the question of diffusion of newspaper ownership and delinging the Press from big business houses."

This is what he said on April 9 this year. I have quoted him only to remind him about this. I want to remind him that the erstwhile Government wanted to appoint a high level committee of Ministers as far back as 1971. Therefore, the matter of delinking the ownership of the Press is an outstanding problem of our country and the hon. Minister is aware of it. But I am surprised to find that he is opposed to this. Again I want to quote Mr. Advani. He said in the *Indian Express* on 11th April 1977 as follow :

> "In the opinion of the Government freedom of the Press does not mean the freedom of the proprietors, but of dedicated journalists and editors."

Now let us listen to what the Prime Ministr says. He says:

> "Delinking of the Press was not called for. He asserted that freedom to run the Press had to be maintained like the freedom of delinking and expression. It would be an attack on that freedom if the Government were to restrict them."

This was reported in the *Indian Express* on 25th July, 1977

Now I would urge upon the Minister to spell out what is the actual attitude of the Government towards the very fundamental and basic problems of delinking the Press from the big monopoly houses which have been harming the democracy of our country, the professional intellectual of the country and the working journalists of our country. I hope the hon Minister will take it is opportunity to answer all the points that I have raised.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदय, श्वेत - पत्र जो हमारे मंत्री महोदय से पेश किया है उसके लिए मैं उन्हें मुबारकबाद देता हूं। इन्दिरा गांधी के राज्य के बारे में किसी शायर से कहा है :

सैयाद को क्या खूब हुनरमंदी है, हर बात पर एलाने खुदाबन्दी है। पहले थी बन्द कफ़स में बुलबुल, अब सेहने चमन में भी जुबां बंदी है।

आज रवी साहब ने कुछ बातें कहीं और उन्होंने बहुत ठीक ढ़ंग से कहा हैं कि हमें उस बात से अफसोस है। लेकिन जिन्होंने किया है, उन्हें अभी तक कोई अफसोस नहीं है। यह शुक्र की बात है कि अब उनकी जुबान यहां खुल गई। उस समय 20 महीने में कुछ बोले नहीं यह बुरी बात है। ये आज यहां कहते हैं कि आगे यह बात न हो सके। यह बात हम भी कहते है और जनता पार्टी के जितने मेम्बर भी यहां बैठे है, वे यह कहते हैं कि यह बातें दोहराई न जा सकें। लेकिन 20 महीनों में क्या हुआ। जो जुडिशियरी है वह भी और सर्विसेज भी कमिटेड हों और इससे भी ज्यादा डैमोक्रेसी में यह अपोजिशन भी कमिटिड हो, यह इस हद तक चले गए। अपोजिशन भी यह बात करे जो रुलिंग पार्टी चाहती है, यहां तक ये पहुंच गए। इससे आगे यह हुआ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज ने प्रचार शुरु कर दिया रूलिंग पार्टी की सोशल फिलासफी का। मुझे इस बात पर शर्म आती है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सुप्रीम -कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के किसी एक भी जज ने इस्तीफा नहीं दिया कि यह बकवास बन्द करो। उन्होंने कहा था कि इन जजेज को पढ़ाया जाए कि रुलिंग पार्टी की सोशल फिलासफी क्या है। वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज इन्दिरा जी का प्रचार करते थे। आप इंदिरा जी को कह दें कि आज कमिटेड जुडिशियरी नहीं है। अगर आज कमिटेड जुडिशियरी होती तो तुम जेल में होती और उनको कोई बाहर निकालने वाला नहीं होता।

कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि इन्दिरा गांधी को किस तरह से गिरफतार किया गया। मैं कहता हूं कि चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने जब इन्दिरा जी को गिरफतार कराया तो उन्हें मौका दिया कि वह जितने उनके हिमायती हैं उन्हें बुला लें और उन्हें पता चल जाए कि अब उनके साथ कितने लोग हैं। सारे दिन टेलीफोन्स खड़कते रहे, 5 घन्टे का मौका इंदिरा जी को और उनके बेटे संजय गांधी को मिल गया। कहा जाता था 20 महीने की एमरर्जेन्सी में कि ये राइजिंग सन है। मैं कहता था कि दुमदार सितारा है और मनहूस सितारा है। उसने 5 घंटे लगातार टेलीफोन किए लेकिन इन्दिरा जी की कोठी पर सिवाय 3, 4 सौ आदमी के और आदमी इकट्ठे नहीं हो पाए।

हाईकोर्टस की जजमैंट होती है, गुजरात, बम्बई और दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में जहां कुलदीप नैयर का केस पेश हुआ तो उस वक्त जो दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के जज थे, उसमें से एक को डिग्रेड किया गया। तो ये किस हद तक चले गए।

प्रेस की कितनी ज्यादतियां थीं, ला० जगत नारायण जी राज्य सभा के मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट रहे हैं, उनका एक अखबार निकलता हैं, हिन्द समाचार और पंजाब केसरी। वह उनका अपना अखबार है लेकिन वह यह बात भी नही लिख सकता था कि एमर्जेन्सी के

दौरान ला० जगत नारायण गिरफ्तार हो गए। उन्हें बीमारी हुई, उनका आपरेशन हुआ, तो भी यह नहीं लिखा जा सकता था कि उनका आपरेशन हुआ है जेल में। इस ढंग से इन 20 महीनों में राज्य चला। आज यह कहते हैं कि यह बात दोहराई न जाए। हम भी यह कहते हैं कि यह बात दोहराई न जा सके। हम भी अडवाणी साहब को कहते हैं और जनता पार्टी के मिनिस्टर्स को कहते हैं कि ऐसे कदम उठाए जाएँ कि कल को किसी भी तरह से ऐसा न हो सके।

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था, एक बार चाणक्य नाम से आर्टिकल छपा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि ताकत जिस समय हाथ में आती तो उस समय करप्ट करती है। तो ताकत को करप्शन से बचने के लिए कुछ चैक्स होने चाहिए। आज हम जनता पार्टी की तरफ से कहते हैं कि कुछ ऐसे चैक्स लगाए जाएँ कि गद्दी पर बैठने वाला कोई भी हो, चाहे जनता पार्टी का नुमाइन्दा ही हो, अगर उसके दिमाग में फितूर आ जाए कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की जुबान बन्द करने के लिए और आजादी से लिखन वालों के हाथ बन्द करन के लिए अगर किसी वक्त दूसरा कदम उठाए तो उस वक्त सरकार का कोई ऐसा कानून हो जो उसे रोक सके।

इमर्जेन्सी के दौरान जो कुछ हुआ है, उसके लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी और उसके साथ कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जिम्मेदार है, हालांकि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एक सदस्य ने कहा है कि हमें भी इसका अफसोस है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग फाशिस्ट टेन्डेन्सीज के खिलाफ लड़ने की बात कहते हैं और इस के लिए एन्टी-फाशिस्ट रैलीज करते रहे हैं और उन की फोटो भी छपती रही है। लेकिन जब मन्जूरी लेकर कनाट प्लेस में महात्मा गांधी का दिन मनाया गया, जिस में आचार्य कृपालानी भी बोले, तो श्री एच० वी० कामत वगैरह लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और उस की कोई खबर भी नहीं छप सकी।

इस से भी ज्यादा शर्मनाक बात यह हुई कि जब आचार्य बिनोवा भावे ने, जो कहते थे कि इमर्जेन्सी एक अनुशासन पर्व है, गोरक्षा के लिए कोई बात कही, तो उन के प्रैस पर छापा पड़ा, उनके अखबार को जब्त किया गया और वहां के लोगों को पकड़ा गया। जब यह बात आचार्य बिनोवा भावे के नोटिस में लाई गई, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि इन्दिरा पागल हो गई है। पहले तो वह इमरर्जेन्सी की तारीफ करते थे, लेकिन डेढ़ साल के बाद उन्हें सही हालत का पता चला।

कहा जाता है कि इमर्जेन्सी की कुछ नेमतें भी थीं, यानी महंगाई घट गई थी। हम उस वक्त जेल में थे। सरकारी अफसर जो चीज लाकर देते उन के बिल हमारे पास मौजूद हैं, जिन्हे में टेबल पर रखने के लिए तैयार हूं, उस वक्त प्याज साढ़े चार रुपए किलो, वनस्पति 14 रुपए किलो और चीनी साढ़े पांच रुपए किलो के हिसाब से मिलती थी।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि इमर्जेन्सी के दौरान कोई लाक-आउट नही हुआ। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि जूट मिल और टेक्सटाइल मिले बन्द हुई थीं, जिस की वजह से लाखों आदमी बेकार हो गए थे।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : सभापति महोदय, जिन सदस्यों ने इस बहस में भाग लिया उनके प्रति मैं आभार प्रकट करता हूं

[श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी]

प्राय: इस श्वेत पत्र का स्वागत और अनुमोदन हुआ है। अगर एक वाक्य में इस सारी चर्चा का समापन किया जा सके तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह वाक्य विपक्ष में बैठे हुए मेरे मित्र, श्री वयालार रवि, ने आज आखिर में कहा। वह वाक्य इस सारी बहस का सार होना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि वह एक ही टीका करना चाहते हैं कि जो कुछ हुआ हैं, जिस का दिग्दर्शन इस श्वेतपत्र में हुआ है, वह भारत में फिर कभी नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझता कि सारे सदन के लिए इससे ज्यादा सहमति का और कोई वाक्य हो सकता है। मैं तो बधाई देना चाहता हूं उनको विशेषकर क्योंकि उन का भाषण जब में सुन रहा था तो लग रहा था कि अगर यही दृष्टिकोण उन के पूरे दल का हो तो बहुत समस्यांएं हल हो सकती हैं।

श्री चित्त बसु : ऐसा वह पहले सोचते तों ठीक था।

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : अब उसके बारे में तो मावलंकर जी ने कह दिया। जो कुछ कह दिया उसकें बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना नही है। उन्होंने स्वयं वह स्वीकार कर लिया इसलिए उसकी टीका मैं नहीं करना चाहता। उन्होंने उसको स्वीकार कर लिया।

महत्व की बात यह हे कि हम लोकतंत्र में हैं और लोक-तंत्र में प्रचार साधनों का इतना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है कि उसका अगर दुरूपयोग किया गया इस प्रकार से जैसा कि इस श्वेत पत्र में प्रकट हुआ हैं तो वह केवल थोड़ा बहुत राजनैतिक प्रभाव ही नहीं पैदा करता, किसी पक्ष को फायदा पहुंचा देता है दूसरे पक्ष का अहित करता है, इतना मात्र ही नहीं है, बल्कि सारी स्थिति को, सारे समाज को विकृत कर सकता है सारे समाज के मूल्यों को नष्ट कर सकता है। और धीरे धीरे करके यह स्थिति तो आ गई थी कि देश में कोई भी व्यक्ति आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन पर विश्वास करने के लिए तैयार नहीं था।

17-30 p.m.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

मैं यह मानता हूं कि श्वेत पत्र में घटना के रूप में या तथ्य के रुप में चाहे अनेकों बात कही गई हैं लेकिन उसमें से अगर कोई सब से गंभीर बात है तो वह गंभीर बात वह भाषण है और उस भाषण के आधार पर दिए हुए सरकारी निर्देश हैं कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को विश्वसनीयता की कोई चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए।

This utter contempt for credibility, I think, is the worst thing that emerges from this White Paper.

विश्वसनीमता के लिए बिलकुल निरस्कार की भावना। आप विश्वसनीयता का तिरस्कार करेंगे तो उसका परिणाम यही होगा कि आप चाहे जितना संचार साधनों और प्रचार साधन लोगों पर थोप दीजिए, सुबह से शाम तक 20 प्वाइंट और 4 प्वाइंट का प्रचार कीजिए, जनता पर उसका कोई असर नहीं होगा। जो पढ़ी लिखी जनता नहीं है जो शिक्षित नहीं है वह भी इस विश्वसनीयता के प्रति तिरस्कार की भावना के कारण क्षुब्ध हो उठी और उसने कहा कि अगर कोई सच्ची बात भी आकाशवाणी पर आएगी तो उस पर विश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता। कल जब कंवर लाल जी बोल रहे थे तो बी बी सी की बात उन्होंने कही की वह बी बी सी सुनते थे। विरोध पक्ष के लोगों ने उस पर टीका टिप्पणी की। लेकिन जो कंवर

लाल जी ने कहा वह बहुत सारे लोगों की स्थिति थी। देश में जो जेल के अंदर थे या बाहर थे सब की यही स्थिति थी क्योंकि लगता था कि केवल मात्र अगर कोई स्रोत है सही जानकारी प्राप्त करने का तो ये विदेशी माध्यम रहते हैं, बी बी सी उन में एक है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है, अच्छी बात नहीं है। अभी मुझे इन दिनों वे लोग मिलते हैं जो पहले बी बी सी सुनते थे, वे कहते हैं कि हम ने पिछले 6 या 8 महीनों से बी बी सी सुना ही नहीं तो खुशी होती है। इसका मतलब कि आज कम से कम आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की साख तो बन गई है। यह नहीं है कि शिकायतें कम हो गई हैं। आप को शिकायतें हैं, मुझको शिकायतें हैं। यह नहीं है कि शिकायतें नहीं है। लेकिन क्रेडिबिलिटी बनी है। अभी कल रात को एक हमारे मित्र शिकायत कर रहे थे कि कल दोपहर को इतना बड़ा प्रदर्शन यहां पर हुआ, उस प्रदर्शन का एक वाक्य भी नहीं आया, न रेडियो पर न टेलीविजन पर। यह शिकायत पहली बार मैं नहीं सुन रहा हूं। अनेक बार ऐसी शिकायत होती रहती हैं, इधर से होती है और उधर से होती है। अनेक बार इधर से ज्यादा होती हैं।

मैं आप को एक बात का यकीन दिला सकता हूं। मैं उस मामले में एक बात और भी साफ करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि श्वेत पत्र की चर्चा करते हुए अनेक लोगों ने कहा, उन में विशेषकर हमारे विशेष सम्माननीय मित्र मावलंकर जी ने भी यही बात दोहरायी तो मुझे लगा कि मुझे उसका उत्तर अवश्य देना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि यह श्वेतपत्र इनएडीकेट है, अपर्याप्त है। अगर इतना ही कहते तो मैं इम्पू ज्वाइन न करता, उस को काटना नहीं, लेकिन इस से आगे यह कहा गया है कि—

It conceals more than it reveals.

उस का एक्सप्लेनेशन मावलंकर जी ने दिया, चित्त बसु ने दिया और उन्होंने कहा कि जो लोग उत्तरदायी थे इस सारे डिस्टार्शन के लिए वे कैसे अपनी गिल्ट बता देते।

It is a very credible explanation, but I can tell you. साधारणत: इतने सारे कागजात आते हैं, सब मंत्रियों के पास आते हैं कि वह एक कांस्ट्रक्टिव रेस्पांसिबिलटी ले सकता है—

Constructive responsibility for every paper that is there. Nothing more. Minister is responsible.

मंत्री राजनैतिक दृष्टि से उत्तरदायी है, अधिकारी जो भी करें, गलती भी करें तो भी वह उत्तरदायी है। मैं इस में कांस्ट्रक्टिव रेस्पांसिबिलिटी नहीं लेता,

In respect of this White Paper, I own full responsibility .. ... deliberate.

और इसीलिए कोई यह कहे कि अधिकारियों ने जो अच्छा लगा वह छाप दिया, जो अच्छा नहीं लगा वह छोड़ दिया, क्यों कि वे स्वयं गिल्टी थे, मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। इसलिए मैं आप से एक बात और कह सकता हूं कि इन दिनों में यह जो मास मीडिया का दुरुपयोग है उसकी चर्चा केवल श्वेतपत्र में नहीं है, उसकी चर्चा आयोग के समक्ष भी हुई है और कई दिनों तक लगातार हुई है। मैं अपने मित्रों से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप जरा इस श्वेत-पत्र को एक बार फिर पढ़ लीजिए और उस सारी चर्चा को फिर से पढ़ लीजिए, जितनी भी चर्चा हुई है, आप यह पायेंगे कि वहां की चर्चा का प्रारम्भिक आधार यही सारे तथ्य हैं।

This is, of course, only on the basis of the records.

उनको जब सप्लीमेंट किया गया थ्रू ओरल एविडेंस तो वे अपनी ओरल एविडेंस बदल सकते हैं, उसको कंट्राडिक्ट कर सकते हैं। उसके बाद उसके डिटेल्स सामने आये हैं। लेकिन सार जो है वह इसमें आ गया है।

[श्री लाल कृष्ण ग्रडवाणी]

There is nothing that is concealed. कंसीलिंग का सवाल नहीं है। It may be inadequate because after all details are not always available.

जितने ग्रायोग है छेदन जांच के, उनमें जांच के बाद ही पूरा पता लगा। ग्रगर एक्सक्लूसिवली मास मीडिया के लिए ही ग्रायोग होता ग्रौर 26 दिन इसी की जांच करता तो ग्रौर भी डिटेल्स सामने ग्राते। इसका कोई ग्रन्त नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस श्वेत-पत्र में जो स्कीम शुरू में स्वीकार की गई है उसकी लिमिटेशन्स है ग्रौर वह यह है कि जल्दी से जल्दी जो चीजें हमारे पास रिकार्ड में मौजूद हैं, जिनके लिए हमको एविडेन्स लेने की जरूरत नहीं है उनको संसद् के सामने रख दें। ग्रगर हम गवाही लेते हैं तो हमें उसको ग्रवसर देना होगा जिसके खिलाफ हम शिकायत करते हैं कि बोलो ग्रापको क्या कहना है। तो इस प्रकार की जहां पर जरूरत हैं उस काम को शाह कमीशन करेगा। ग्रापने देखा होगा कि शाह कमीशन में, मास मीडिया के बारे में जो डिस्टार्शन किया गया है, उसकी जांच ग्रभी भी हो रही है। श्वेत-पत्र प्रकाशित करने से वह काम पूरा नहीं होगा। श्वेत-पत्र में उन्हीं चीजों का समावेश किया गया है जो इंफार्मेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री के रिकार्ड में उपलब्ध है, फाइलों में लिखी हुई हैं। मिनिस्टर या सेक्रेटरी या ग्रन्य ग्रफसर ने स्वयं लिखी हैं।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Will you kindly say one thing? Why are you saying that you are splitting up the *Samachar* into four agencies? They cannot be independent and will have to depend on the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him continue.

श्री लाल कृष्ण ग्रडवाणी : मैं इसमें इस बात पर बल देना चाहूंगा कि इस श्वेत-पत्र में जो कमियां हैं वह इसकी योजना में निहित हैं। इसकी जो स्कीम ग्राफ प्रिजेंटेशन है उसमें निहित हैं। इसमें नीयत का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

No officer can be blamed for omitting anything. There is nothing which is omitted because of any officer. If there is anything which is omitted, it is because of me.

ग्राप दास कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देखें, उसमें कुछ चीजें ऐसी थीं जिनको मैं ने देखा तो मैं कहने लगा कि मुझे इसकी फाइल दिखाइये, उन्होंने कहा फाइल नहीं है, रिकार्ड में कुछ भी नहीं है तो मैंने कहा ग्रोमिट करो ग्रौर शाह कमीशन के पास भेज दो।

It has gone to the Shah Commission because I said that so far as this is concerned, I am keen to see.

चाहे 6 महीने बीत जावें लेकिन इसके एक भी शब्द को कोई यह न कह सके कि यह गलत है। ग्राप देखें कि इस पर इतने दिन चर्चा हुई है, बाहर भी चर्चा हुई है ग्रौर शाह कमीशन के सामने भी हुई है लेकिन ग्राज तक एक व्यक्ति भी सामने नहीं ग्राया, भूतपूर्व सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री ने भी ऐसा नहीं कहा कि इसमें कोई ऐसी एक भी बात है जो गलत है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, ग्रारंभिक बात पर मैं इसलिए भी बल देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि इन दिनों में सहज रूप से यह बात कही जाती है ग्रगर कहीं पर कोई कमी दिखाई देती है, कोई गल्ती दिखाई देती है—विशेषकर हमारे पक्ष की ग्रोर से—कि पुराने लोग बैठे हुए हैं वही गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं, इसी लिए सब कुछ हो रहा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पुराने लोग बैठे नहीं हुए हैं लेकिन वे ऐसे लोग नहीं होंगे जो चाहेंगे

कि यह सरकार न चले। मैं यह मानता हूं कि आप जेनरली इस प्रकार की चर्चा करके अधिकारियों को बड़ी दुविधा में डालते हैं, वे निर्णय नहीं कर पाते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : स्क्रीनिंग तो होना चाहिए।

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : स्क्रीनिंग की चिन्ता न कीजिए, आप मेरे मंत्रालय को देखिए, मुझे दूसरे मंत्रालयों के बारे में पता नहीं है। मेरे मंत्रालय में मैं जानता हूं—जो लोग पिछली कार्यवाहियों के लिए आइडेन्टिफाइड थे, वे आज वहां नहीं हैं, कोई महीने भर में चला गया, कोई पन्द्रह दिन बाद चला गया, लेकिन आज वहां नहीं हैं और अगर कुछ लोग हैं भी, जो उस समय भी थे और बहुत एक्टिव थे, मैं उनके सम्बन्ध में यह देखता हूं कि उन को निर्देश दिया गया था कि ऐसा करो और वह गैर-कानूनी नहीं था। उन्होंने निर्देश के अधीन जो कुछ किया, मैं उस के लिए उन्हें दोष नहीं देता हूं उन को कहा गया कि 20 प्वाइण्ट का प्रचार करना है, 4 प्वाइण्ट का प्रचार करना है। हालांकि चार प्वाइण्ट प्रोग्राम संजय गांधी का था, जिन का शासन में कोई स्थान नहीं था . . . . .

प्रो० दिलीप चक्रवर्ती (कलकत्ता दक्षिण) : लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि जे० पी० ने मर्डर किया।

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : चक्रवर्ती जी, आप ने कुछ बातें कही हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप मुझे कुछ स्पेस्फिकली बतलायें, मैं कार्यवाही करने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ूंगा, लेकिन स्वीपिंग एलीगेशन्ज जनरल तौर पर करना मैं समझता हूं—उपयुक्त नहीं है। It is not at all fair to them. इसी तरह से व्हाइट-पेपर के बारे में जब मैं इस तरह की बातें सुनता हूं—मैंने जानबूझ कर इस बात का उल्लेख किया है—तो मुझे कुछ कष्ट होता है। मैंने व्हाइट-पेपर के सम्बन्ध में घण्टों अधिकारियों के साथ बैठ कर चर्चा की है, इस का प्रारम्भ कैसे होना चाहिए, इसका निर्णय किया। श्री के० के० दास स्वयं इतने सतर्क थे, जागरुक थे, सुबह से लेकर रात्रि तक लगे रहते थे कि जो डाक्यूमेण्ट प्रोड्यूस किया जाय उसमें कोई दोष न निकाल सके।

अब मैं फिर श्री रवि की बात की तरफ़ आऊंगा—उन्होंने कहा कि फिर से वैसी बातें नही होनी चाहिये। बहस में जो भी आलोचना हुई है, उस का आधार यही रहा है कि उन्होंने तो ठीक नहीं किया, प्रचार साधनों का दुरुपयोग किया, लेकिन आप भी तो वैसा ही कर रहे हैं। चन्द्रप्पन जी ने कहा, श्री वयालार रवि ने कहा, उन से पहले श्री उन्नीकृष्णन् ने कहा—मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यही कहना चाहता हूं—पिछले 6—7 महीनों में कहीं भी मुझ से कोई गलती नहीं हुई होगी, ऐसा मैं नहीं कह सकता, गलती हो सकती है, लेकिन यह बात में विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं कि इन सात महीनों में सरकारी साधनों का जानबूझ कर दल के लिये कभी प्रयोग नहीं किया गया, एक बार भी नहीं किया गया। जिस को डेलिबरेट प्रोपेगेंडा कहते हैं—ऐसा नहीं किया गया। और किसी अधिकारी ने मुझे खुश करने के लिये भी कभी कोई ऐसी बात कही है तो—

They are pulled up very severely than for an omission.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH (Khari): It was greek for them.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I am sure many friends in the Opposition appreciate it and they are conscious of it. If it really was greek for them then Parliament.

[श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी]

इस तरह से नहीं चल सकती । पार्लियामेन्ट चलाने का अर्थ है—

Report can be built up between the Opposition and the ruling party on national issues, on important issues.

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—कुछ लोगों को इस बात की शिकायत रही है कि आप जनता पार्टी से बात क्यों करते हैं । मैं इस बात को इनसिगनिफिकेन्ट नहीं मानता हूं—

This is not without significance.

यह चार्ज है—आप लोगों के खिलाफ कि आप लोग जनता पार्टी से बात क्यों करते है । लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूं कि जनता पार्टी शुरु से इस भूमिका को लेकर आई है, हमारी शुरु से यह भूमिका रही है कि हम आप साथ के बातचीत कर के आगे बढ़ें । कांग्रेस पार्टी में आज भी बहुत से लोग हैं जो समझते हैं कि जो कुछ पहले हुआ है, वह गलत हुआ है । अब एक नया अध्याय शुरु हो ना चाहिये और उस नये अध्याय को शुरु करने की ताकत और साहस दिखाते हुए यदि वे जनता पार्टी के नेताओं के साथ बात करते हैं तो इस में कोई गलती नहीं करते हैं । अगर ऐसा न हुआ होता तो देश के राष्ट्रपति सर्व-सम्मति से न चुने जाते, लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष सर्व-सम्मति से न चुने जाते, राज्य सभा के उपसभापति सर्व-सम्मति से न चुने जाते । ये सारे चुनाव पहली बार सर्व-सम्मति से हुए हैं । पहली बार हमने प्रेस को आज़ादी दिलाने के लिये रपील-बिल पास किया । यह सब इसी लिये सम्भव हो सका कि विपक्ष में बैठे हुए लोग हमारी पार्टी के लोगों से बात करते आये और हमारी पार्टी के लोग उन से बात करते आये। इस के लिये किसी को भी एपोलोजेटिक नहीं होना चाहिये, हम आप से बात करते हैं तो आप को भी बात करनी चाहिये ।

No one should be apologetic about it.

हम भी बात करते हैं और आप को भी करनी चाहिए और यह जो रेपर्ट डेवलप हो रहा है, वह रेपर्ट और आगे बढ़े । कम से कम यह विषय ऐसा है इन्फार्मेशन एण्ड ब्रोडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री का, जिस के लिए हमारे मावलंकर जी तो यह कहेंगे कि इन्फर्मेशन मिनिस्ट्री नहीं होना चाहिए । उन्होंने सिद्धान्त: कोई गलत बात नहीं कही है । आखिर दुनिया में ऐसे देश हैं जहां पर इन्फर्मेशन मिनिस्ट्री नहीं है और इंगलैंड में इस का एक छोटा सा, एक मामूली सा डिपार्टमेंट है । जापान में भी कोई इन्फार्मेशन मिनिस्ट्री नहीं होती है और दुनिया के कई और देश ऐसे हैं जहां पर ऐसी मिनिस्ट्री नहीं है लेकिन दुनिया के उन देशों और हमारे देश में फर्क है, इस को भूलना नहीं चाहिए । फर्क इस नाते से है कि वहां विकास की एक स्थिति आ गई है, जिस विकास की स्थिति में स्वंय अपनी स्टीम जो जेनरेट होती है सोसाइटी में, उस के आधार पर लोगों में सारी बातें पहुंचती हैं । यहां पर बहुत सारी हमारी रेसपोंसिबिलीटीज हैं । आप ने जो बात कही कि किसी टेम्पटेशन में आ कर सारी दुनिया को हमको संदेश पहुंचाना है, उस के आधार पर आप मत चलिए । इस आधार पर अपने हाथ में कन्ट्रोल लेने को मैं तैयार नहीं हूं । कन्ट्रोल मैं छोड़ रहा हूं । जितने अधिकार मंत्रालय में सन्निहित हो गये थे, धीरे धीरे हम उन को छोड़ रहे हैं, बिल्कुल बांट रहे हैं ।

आटोनामस कार्पोरेशन की जो बात है, उस के बारे में श्री वेदव्रत बरुआ ने कहा कि उस पर हम ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है और उन्होंने कहा कि हम अपनी बात भूल गये हैं और इस से हमारी क्रेडी-बिलिटी नहीं बनेगी । आटोनोमस कार्पोरेशन की जो हम ने बात कही थी, उस को हम पूरा करेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि जब से हम आए हैं,

इस काम के लिए लग गये हैं। इसी बात के लिए हमने एक कमेटी बनाई है, वर्गीस कमेटी। उसको जो निर्देश दिये गये हैं, उनके अनुसार फरवरी तक अपना निवेदन हमारे सामने उस को रखना है। यह ध्यान रखिये कि उस निवेदन में उनको कोई गुंजाइश नहीं दी है कि यह कहें कि आटोनोमस कार्पोरेशन्स बनना ठीक नहीं होगा। हमने खाली यह कहा है कि अपनी सिफारिश करो कि आटोनोमस कोर्पोरेशन्स कैसे बनाई जाएं और उनको ओटोनामी कैसे दी जाए और जब उनको आटोनामी दी जाएगी तो सरकार से उनके कैसे सम्बन्ध रहेंगे और पालियामेंट के प्रति उनकी एकउन्टेबिलिटी कैसे बनी रहेगी। इन बातों के बारे में आप सिफारिश करिये, अर्थात् इस सरकार का आटोनामस कार्पोरेशन्स बनाने का जो कमिटमेंट है, उससे पीछे हटने का सवाल नहीं है। हम उसको पूरा करेंगे। फरवरी में वह हमको रिपोर्ट देंगे और उसके बाद आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को स्वायत्त निगमों का रूप देंगे।

इसके अलावा कुछ चीजें कही गइ। चन्द्रप्पन जी ने और दूसरे कुछ लोगों ने कुछ बातें कहीं। यह कहा गया कि पटना में हमारी एक बड़ी सभा, एक बड़ी रैली हुई थी और उसका उल्लेख नहीं हुआ। इन्डिविजुअली तो सबके बारे में बताना मुश्किल होगा लेकिन जो मुझे जानकारी मिली है जैसे पटना वाली बात है, मुझे यह बताया गया कि पटना का एक बहुत लम्बा विवरण आया था। काफी लम्बा विवरण था। यह ठीक है कि यहां पर जो बुलेटिन थी, उसमें वह नहीं आया लेकिन पटना के आल इंडिया रेडियो स्टेशन से उसके बारे में ब्राडकास्ट हुआ था।

News Bulletin broadcast by All India Radio, Patna, in its regional bulletin on 29-9-77:

'The Bihar CPI organised a massive demonstration in Patna today in protest against the price rise and the deteriorating law and order situation in the State. The processionists, carrying red-flag and banners, began their march from the Gandhi Maidan....'

It is a long report.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): There was no news in the National News Service of All India Radio, and Samachar ignored it also altogether.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: So far as Samachar is concerned, perhaps, I may have more complaints against the Samachar than you have. Even though during these 6 or 7 months Samachar has been behaving in its own way, at no stage whatsoever has there been any direction from us. Regarding A.I.R., yes; the moment any Member pointed out that this thing has happened or that thing has happened, such and such news was blocked out, etc., A.I.R. being my charge, I looked into it and I tried to find out why it has happened. I have always noticed that it is often sheer editorial discretion that they exercised.

कल की ही मैं आपको बात बताऊं। कल रात को उनके पास एक साथ बहुत सारे समाचार आए जिनमें शाह आयोग भी था, संसद की कार्यवाही भी थी, यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री जी के दो-दो वक्तव्य हुए और इस के अलावा और दूसरी बातें भी थीं। एक दिन में एक साथ इतनी सारी बातें आ गईं। इसके साथ साथ उन के पास दोपहर को प्रदर्शन होने की भी खबर आई। उस प्रदर्शन की खबर उन्होंने अपने हिसाब से रात को न दे कर सुबह दी जिस पर हमारे कुछ सदस्यों ने शिकायत की कि इतना बड़ा प्रदर्शन हुआ और उस की खबर न रेडियो पर आई और न टेलीवीजन पर आई। तब उन्होंने मुझे यह एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया कि एक दिन में इतना सब कुछ हो गया, हम क्या करें। और सुबह उन्होंने दिया है। अगर इतना भी अधिकार हम उन्हें न दें तो आटोनामी की बात हम कैसे कर रहे हैं। I am not going to sit over their head हम कैसे आटोनामी की बात सोच रहे हैं?

[श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी]

कल मेरे एक मित्र ने उधर से कहा कि हमारे आल इंडिया रेडियो में और उसके स्ट्रक्चर में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का भी हिस्सा होना चाहिए। हम तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का हिस्सा कम कर रहे हैं, फिर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का हिस्सा हम कहां से लायेंगे ? संविधान निर्माताओं ने रेडियो और टेलीवीजन को जो केन्द्र का विषय बनाया वह सोच-समझ कर ही बनाया था। यह उनका निर्णय उपयुक्त था। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का वह अपना सब्जेक्ट है। जिस तरह से मैं स्टेट के सबजेक्ट ला एण्ड आर्डर में दखल नहीं देना चाहूंगा उसी तरह से मैं अपेक्षा करूंगा कि सैन्टर के सबजैक्ट में वे दखल न दें। हम लोग मिलजुल कर चलें। ला एण्ड आर्डर उनका सबजैक्ट है, स्टेट सबजैक्ट है, उसका निर्णय उन्हीं को करना है। ब्राड-कास्टिंग सैन्टर का सबजेक्ट है उसके बारे में निणय सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को करना है।

मैंने अपने आकाशवाणी के अधिकारियों से पिछले पांच-छः महीनों के, जब से कि हम आये हैं, कवरेज के बारे में विवरण मांगे हैं। जो मुझे इस संदर्भ में पिन-प्वाएंट किया जाता है, शिकायतें की जाती हैं उसी संदर्भ में मैंने वे विवरण मांगे थे। मैं आपको इन पांच-छः महीनों की ओवरआल पिक्चर देता हूं कि किस प्रकार से सरकारी पक्ष और विरोधी पक्ष के बीच में समाचारों का विभाजन किया गया है।

आकाशवाणी के अधिकारियों ने मुझे बताया कि दिन में अंग्रेजी के चार बुलेटिन प्रसारित किये जाते हैं—एक सुबह आठ बजकर दस मिनट पर, दूसरा दोपहर दो बजे, तीसरा शाम को छः बजे और चौथा रात को नौ बजे प्रसारित किया जाता है। इन चार बुलेटिनों की जो मन्थवाइज रिपोर्ट मेरे पास आयी है वह इस प्रकार है—

जून में जनता पार्टी को जिसमें अकाली दल सम्मिलित है, 55 परसेंट कवरेज मिला, विरोधी पक्ष को 45 परसेंट कवरेज मिला। जिसमें से 30 परसेंट कांग्रेस को मिला। जुलाई मास में जनता पार्टी को 48 परसेंट, विपक्ष को 52 परसेंट कवरेज मिला जिसमें से 32 परसेंट कवरेज कांग्रेस को मिला। अगस्त में 49 परसेंट जनता पार्टी को और 51 परसेंट विपक्ष को कवरेज मिला जिसमें से 44 परसेंट कांग्रेस पार्टी को मिला। सितम्बर मास में 51 परसेंट जनता पार्टी को मिला।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): But, what about the news coverage?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Whosoever makes news will get the coverage in All India Radio. I can assure you of that.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : आज तक आल इंडिया रेडियो इंदिरा गांधी के गीत गाता रहा और अब भी कांग्रेस को जो समय मिला हैं उसमें से ज्यादा हिस्सा इंदिरा गांधी को चला गया। इनकी बात भी सही है, जरा इनके बारे में भी सोचिये।

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : मैं कह रहा था कि सितम्बर मास में जनता पार्टी को 51 परसेंट और विरोध पक्ष को 49 परसेंट कवरेज मिला। अक्टूबर में जनता पार्टी को 38·5 परसेंट ही कवरेज मिला। इससे आप ही अन्दाजा लगाइये कि किस तरह से समाचारों का विभाजन हो रहा है।

मैं फिर इस बात को दोहराता हूं कि जहां तक आकाशवाणी से समाचारों के कवरेज का सवाल है उसमें विरोध पक्ष को पूरा समय दिया गया है। टाक्स और चर्चाओं में सभी तरह के लोगों ने भाग लिया है। विपक्ष के लोगों ने भी भाग लिया है। आल इंडिया रेडियो जहां सरकार की नीति का प्रतिपादन करता रहा है वहां देश के अन्दर जितने भी विभिन्न विचार हैं, उनमें विपक्ष के मत भी आते हैं, उनको भी पूरी इमानदारी के साथ प्रसारित करता रहा है। अगर कहीं पर कमी दिखाई दी है तो आप हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट कीजिए, हमारे अधिकारियों का ध्यान आकृष्ट कीजिए। इतना मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि नीयत पर आदमी को

विश्वास कर ना सीखना चाहिये और ऐसा किया जाएगा तो आसानी होगी अन्यथा सब बिल्कुल पालमिक्स हो जाएगा। आप एक बात कहेंगे और इधर से दूसरी कही जाएगी। तब इधर से कहा जाएगा कि हमें 38 परसेंट मिला है उनको ज्यादा मिल गया है। इस वास्ते इसका अन्त होना चाहिये।

उसी संदर्भ में मैं एडवर्टिजमेंट्स की बात करना चाहता हूं। कल चन्द्रप्पन जी ने इसका उल्लेख किया था। शायद उन्होंने ही किया था और कहा था कि एडवर्टिजमेंट्स के बारे में पालिसी पिछली सरकार की और इस सरकार की भी गड़बड़ चल रही है। मैं इन्कार नहीं करता हूं। उसका उल्लेख व्हाइट पेपर में भी किया गया है। डी०ए०वी०पी० के बारे में इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया है :

It was used as the economic arm of the government during that period.

एक आर्थिक हथियार के रूप में काम में लाया गया। उसका विस्तृत विवरण है। किस प्रकार से किया गया क्या किया गया है उसका विस्तृत विवरण है। आपकी शिकायत जो पट्रियट के बारे में थी वह सही थी। आपने जो कहा है उतना उल्लेख आना चाहिये था। अब कम आया है। लेकिन ऐसा जान बूझ कर नहीं हुआ है। अगर आप यह कहते हैं हैं कि लैफ्ट का पेपर है तो आर्गेनाइजर, मदरलैंड का बिल्कुल नहीं है। मेन स्ट्रीम का बहुत ज्यादा आया है। नीयत को आप न देखें। मैं मानता हूं कि पट्रियट का स्पष्ट उल्लेख होना चाहिये था। एक बात समझ में मेरी आई है। पैट्रियट कुल मिला कर पूरी एमरजेंसी में कोई सरकार का कोप भाजन नहीं बना। मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि 1974-75 में उसको 1 लाख 41 हजार के एडवर्टिजमेंट मिले और 1975-76 में 2 लाख 58 हजार के। फिर 1976 के शुरू में सरकार के मंत्री जी की तरफ से यह आदेश दिया गया कि इनको एडवर्टिजमेंट कम कर दो। बन्द नहीं किए गए कम करने के आदेश दिए गए क्योंकि जिन लोगों के बन्द किए गए उनको ब्लैक लिस्ट कर दिया गया था और उनकी बाकायदा सूची बन गई थी और जिनके बारे में यह निदेश दिया गया कि इनके कम कर दो उनके वे कम कर दिए गए। अगले साल में शायद जान बूझ कर किसी को नजरअंदाज करने की बात नहीं है। लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि आगे चल कर पैट्रियट के विज्ञापन कम कर दिए गए। लेकिन मेरे आने के बाद फिर से डी० ए० वी०पी० को यह हिदायत दे दी गई है कि राज-नीतिक दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर किसी के साथ भेदभाव नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। उसके कारण आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि 1976-77 में लगभग एक लाख के एडवर्टिजमेंट पैट्रियट को प्राप्त हुए है। कल जब उन्होंने कहा तो मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि आज भी वही हो रहा है और जब इस तरह की बात कही जाती है तो बाले-श्वर अग्रवाल आ जाता है बीच में, आर०एस० एस० आ जाता है और दुनिया भर की बातें हो जाती है। लेकिन जब मैं तथ्यों को देखता हूं तो मुझे लगता है कि वास्तव में शिकायत का कोई कारण नहीं है।

18 hrs.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The real matter is not advertisement to the Patriot. The real point is that Patriot is a victim of Emergency excesses.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: There is no doubt about it. I am telling you that the Minister himself directed this.

मैं मानता हूं कि आखिर तो डी ए०वी०पी० एक बहुत बड़ी संस्था है। वह देश भर में विज्ञापन देती है। सरकार इस डी० ए० वी० पी० के विज्ञापन वितरण की स्कीम का उपयोग कैसे करती है यह उसका सब से बड़ा प्रमाण है और साथ ही प्रमाण है

[श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी]

उसकी ईमानदारी का, प्रामाणिकता का। जिस प्रकार से ए० आई० आर० और टी० वी० बड़े सशक्त माध्यम हैं उसी प्रकार से विज्ञापन देने की नीति भी सशक्त नीति है। तो पहला निर्देश यह है कि

that political affiliations will not be taken into account in placing Government advertisements.

फिर दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण जो निर्णय किया है वह यह कि जो प्रमुख साधन था देश के अन्दर राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार फैलाने का, सोविनेयर्स को कोई भी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का विज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं होगा चाहे वह किसी भी संस्था का सोविनेयर हो। मुझे आ कर के कहा कई लोगों ने कि आखिर दुनिया में अच्छे काम भी होते हैं और उनके लिये सोविनेयर्स निकलते हैं, कोई अस्पताल आदि है जिसके लिये सोविनेयर निकलते हैं, तो मैंने कहा कि सरकारी विज्ञापनों का उद्देश्य चैरिटी नहीं होना चाहिये। चैरिटेबिल लोग देश में बहुत हैं उनसे पैसा प्राप्त कीजिये। लेकिन सरकारी विज्ञापन का उपयोग चैरिटी के नाम पर इस प्रकार से अगर किया जाएगा तो लूपहोल्स रहेंगे। इसीलिये मैंने बन्द करने का निर्णय किया है कि किसी भी हाउस जर्नल या सोविनेयर को विज्ञापन नहीं दिया जायगा। और फिर छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के पत्रों को विशेष रूप से वेटेज दिया जायेगा। और वह वेटेज का डिस्क्रीशन अपने हाथ में नहीं रखा है। वेटेज का रेट स्ट्रक्चर ले डाउन किया है कि इतना सर्कुलेशन, इस प्रकार का पेपर उसको इस रेट पर मिलेगा। तो सरकार या मंत्री जी के हाथ में डिस्क्रीशन नहीं है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Government must not go merely by circulation. It must also see whether it is a serious paper giving views independently and making critical comments on public issues. They must also be considered for these advertisements because they help formulate public opinion.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I appreciate that it should not merely go by circulation.
लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के पत्रों को सहायता देते हुए हम देश के अन्दर पैरासिटिक पत्रों का निर्माण नहीं करना चाहते। बहुत से ऐसे पेपर हैं, मैं यैलो जर्नलिज्म को निकाले देता हूं। जो स्पूरियस हैं। मैंने कहा है: Political affiliations will not be discriminated against.
लेकिन वल्गैरिटी को विज्ञापन नहीं दिये जायेंगे। जो स्पूरियस पत्र हैं अगर आप उनके पांच-छै दिनों के अंकों को ले लें तो कुछ समय बाद मुख पृष्ठ की खबर अन्दर के पृष्ठों पर चली जाती है, खाली विज्ञापन बदलते रहते है जो कि प्रायः सरकारी विज्ञापन होते हैं। यह पुरानी स्थिति फिर से नहीं रहेगी।

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, nobody will suggest that yellow journalism should be encouraged by the Government. That is not the point. But a major share of advertisements will go only to English papers. Regional languages are not encouraged. Regional language papers are run by political parties and independent journalists. They must be encouraged.

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी: मैंने वेटेज का सिस्टम तय किया है। जैसे छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के पत्रों को वेटेज है तो ऐडेड वेटेज लेंगुएज पैपर्स को है। मैं आपको बता दूं, मैंने देखा कुल मिला कर जितनी स्पेस दी गई between the period 1-4-77 to 15-9-77 in terms of space, 76.22 per cent has been consumed by small and medium newspapers and the rest go to the bigger papers.

इन टर्म्स आफ़ कौस्ट आधा आधा हो जाता है लेकिन जहां तक स्पेस का सवाल है तीन थाई से ज्यादा स्पेस स्माल न्यूज पेपर्स को दी है इन पिछले 4, 5 महीनों में।

सभापति जी, अनेक सवाल और पूछे गये थे। श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त बैठें है, जिन्होंने दो सवाल पूछें थे। दो फिल्म्स् का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया था। तो यह बात सही हैं। क्योंकि हमारी तरफ से कोई निर्देश नहीं है। पहले तो यह होता था कि सैंसर बोर्ड सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से निर्देश प्राप्त करता था कि क्या करना है लेकिन हमारी तरफ से कहा गया है कि आप अपने जजमैंट को एक्सरसाइज करते हुए जो भी चाहें करें। उन्होंने अपने जजमैंट को एक्सरसाइज करते हुए कन्नड़ की फिल्म जिसे बाद में अंग्रेजी में वाइल्ड विंड के नाम से स्नेह लता रेड्डी के हसबैंड ने बनाया, उस फिल्म को सैंसर बोर्ड ने अनुमति नहीं दी। आज से 4 दिन पहले मंत्रालय के कुछ अफसरों द्वारा वह फिल्म देखी गई। उसमें स्वीकार किया गया है कि उसमें कोई आपति की बात नहीं है।

दुसरी फिल्म "किस्सा कुर्सी का" है। उसके बारे में अपील यहां आई हुई है, उस पर यहां चर्चा होगी।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Is Mrs. Gandhi going to get royalty for speeches published in various languages? Will it continue?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I think you have seen it; it is mentioned in the white paper itself.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: What about the films produced on Mrs. Indira Gandhi and seen by them and then they were asked to reproduce it? What about the difference in cost?

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : आप उसकी कास्ट का एग्जैक्ट डिफरेंस चाहते हैं तो वह भी बता सकता हूं लेकिन मोटे तौर पर पहले डेढ़ लाख रुपया खर्च आया था। यह निर्देश दिया गया कि इसको देखा जाये और श्री संजय गांधी देखें। उसके बाद फिर से उसे रिवाइज किया गया, शूटिंग की गई और बहुत स्थानों में परिवर्तन किया गया। उसके बाद उसकी कास्ट सवा 3, साढ़े 3 लाख हो गई। उसके बाद जो प्रिंट बनते हैं, उससे 9,10 लाख रुपये खर्चा हो गया। इसके कारण प्रोडक्शन आफ दी फिल्म पर खर्चा दुगना हो गया।

श्री उग्रसेन : कहीं विदेशों में तो उसको नहीं भेजा गया है?

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : कहीं नहीं भेजा गया है, इसका ध्यान रखा गया है।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : कैजुअल आर्टिस्ट और स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट के बारे में क्या हैं?

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : उसके बारे में मैं समझता हूं कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की सारी रचना में यह जो कलाकार हैं, इनको स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स के नाम से जाना जाता है। उनकी अपनी समस्याएं हैं और और वह कई वर्षों से रही हैं। पिछले दिनों में हल भी हुई हैं और एक प्रकार से उन्हें बाकी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समकक्ष भी लाया गया है, लेकिन स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स के साथ साथ भी एक और कैटेगरी है जो कैजुअल आर्टिस्ट होते हैं। वह या तो किसी स्पैसेफिक काम के लिए नियुक्त किये जाते हैं या यह प्रोजैक्शन है, यह काम करना है, उसके लिये उनकी नियुक्ति की जाती है। वह तो कान्ट्रेक्ट होता है। कुछ स्थान रिक्त होते हैं स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स के उन स्थानों को भरने के लिये भी रखा जाता है। मुझे यह देखकर चिन्ता हुई कि वह स्थान 4,5 साल से रिक्त हैं और तब से कुछ

[श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी]

व्यक्ति कैजुअल आर्टिस्ट्स काम कर रहे है। इस चीज को देख कर मैंने मंत्रालय में चर्चा की और एक योजना बनाई कि जिसके द्वारा उनको रैगुलराइज किया जाये। अलबत्ता रैगुलराइजेशन का जो प्रोसेस बना रहे थे, उसमें जो लांग टर्म कैजुअल आर्टिस्ट्स थे जिनको कुछ निश्चित समय हुआ है काम करते हुए, उनको तो लाभ पहुंचना था। लेकिन क्या हुआ इन दिनों में, खासकर 1976 और 1977 में कि बहुत सारे लोग किसी न किसी कारण से अन्दर प्रवेश पा गये थे और वे कैजुअल आर्टिस्ट्स हो गये और चाहते हैं कि सब कैजुअल आर्टिस्ट्स का रैगुलराइज़ेशन होना चाहिये। मैंने कहा है कि जो लोग बाकायदा प्रासेस में से नहीं आये हैं, उनका डायरेक्ट रेगुलराइजेशन नहीं हो सकता है। जो पुराने हैं, उन का हो जायेगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : 1975 से पहले वालों का तो हो जायेगा ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : वह जरूर हो जायेगा, लेकिन 1975 से बाद वालों के संबंध में भी मेरा मत यह है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति काम करते करते ओवर-एज हो गया है और आज वह काम्पीटीशन में बैठने का अधिकारी नहीं है, तो उसके मामले में हम रिलेक्सेशन कर देंगे। लेकिन उन्हें नार्मल सिलेक्शन प्रासेस के माध्यम से आना चाहिए।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: How will the break-up of Samachar be an improvement? I think he has not replied to that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Barua, you cannot push the Minister ahead of what he wants to say. He is replying to certain points raised by other hon. Members. You are interested only in Samachar. You better wait till he comes to that.

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्रो० चक्रवर्ती ने पूछा है कि क्या मैडम को रायल्टी मिलेगी।

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : अगर किसी को विदेश से रायल्टी मिलती है, तो उससे हमारा संबंध नहीं है। जब मेरा ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया कि काम तो सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय करे और रायलटी लेखिका को दी जाये, तो मैं ने कहा कि यह तो नहीं हो सकता है, इस का कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Can't we do anything so that the payment of royalty can be stopped? That is my question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: He has not said anything about delinking.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will have to repeat what I have said to Mr. Barua.

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : कापी राइट एक्ट को तो हम बदल नहीं सकते। उस के अन्तर्गत अगर कोई अधिकारी है, तो वह तो रायल्टी पायेगा ही। लेकिन जहां तक हमारे मंत्रालय का सवाल है, उस का मामला हम ने ला मिनिस्ट्री के सुपुर्द कर दिया है। पहले उस की स्वीकृति थी। पहले यह लिखा हुआ है कि इस की रायल्टी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को जायेगी। मुझे यह जरा विचित्र लगा और इस लिए यह मामला विधि मंत्रालय को सलाह देने के लिए भेज दिया गया है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने सुना है कि आल-इंडिया रेडियो पर जवाहरलाल जी के जो आफ़िशल भाषण हुए हैं, उस की रायल्टी भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी लेती रही हैं।

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : छोटे मोटे इश्यूज और भी कई होंगे। मैं समाचार-

पत्रों का उल्लेख कर के अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The delinking of the newspapers from big business houses—is it not a fundamental issue?

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : मैं दोनों विषयों को लूंगा । पहले मैं डीलिंकिंग को लेता हूं ।

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Chikballapur): That is a delicate point.

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : मैं इसे एक डेलीकेट पायंट नहीं मानता हूं । लेकिन मैं इतना जरूरत मानता हूं कि यह इस्यू केवल एक पोलीटिकल इस्यू के तौर पर उपयोग करने के लिए नहीं है। पिछली सरकार ऐसा करती रही होगी कि जब चाहे एक पापुलिस्ट स्लोगन के रूप में इस का उल्लेख कर दिया, और करना कुछ नहीं है। मैंने हमेशा कहा है कि जब तक आज की व्यवस्था का कोई वायबल आल्टरनेटिव प्रस्तुत नहीं होता है, और स्पष्ट नहीं होता है, तब तक वर्तमान ढांचे को बिगाड़ने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। इसी संदर्भ में हमारी सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि अब वह समय नहीं आ गया है कि हम एक प्रेस कमीशन, प्रैस आयोग, का गठन करें, जो इन सब प्रश्नों पर विचार करे । उन में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह भी है कि इस इमर्जेंसी के दौरान प्रेस और पत्रकारों ने जैसा रोल किया, उस का कारण क्या था, आखिर कमजोरी कहां थी, इसका विश्लेषण और विवेचन होना चाहिए । यह सारा मामला विचारणीय है । उस में ओनरशिप पैटर्न जो है यह भी विचारणीय है और उस ओनरशिप के पैटर्न में ही यह सारी बातें आ सकती हैं।

समाचार की बात मैं संक्षेप में कहूं क्योंकि समय काफी हो गया । उस के बारे में मैंने जो वक्तव्य दिया है वह सरकार के दृष्टिकोण को व्यक्त करता है । एक दृष्टिकोण यह हो सकता था कि हम निर्णय करें कि यह अच्छा है या वह अच्छा है । कुछ लोग कहते थे जैसे कुलदीप नैयर कमेटी ने सिफारिश की कि समाचार आज जो है उस को दो हिस्सों में बांटा जाये—एक वार्ता, एक संदेश और फिर ये दोनों वार्ता और संदेश मिला कर के एक न्यूज इन्डिया बनाए जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समाचार वितरण करने के लिए और समाचार लेने के लिए एक संस्था बने अर्थात् तीन सस्थाओं का उन्होंने सुझाव दिया। दूसरा मत था कि इसको बिगाड़ा न जाय, क्यों न बनाए रखा जाय और एक कानून पास कर उनको आटोनामी दे दी जाय । आटोनामी देने की बात इस आधार पर थी कि उन को आजादी दे दी जाय । मैं उनको कहता था कि आजादी तो उन को आज भी है । समाचार की औपचारिक रूप से सरकार से कुछ लेना देना नहीं है ? एक अधिकारी हमारा था उस समय जिस समय एमर्जेंसी थी । हमारे मंत्रालय का एक अधिकारी उस समय था, हम ने आते ही उस को वापस ले लिया । हम ने कहा कि हमारा कोई वास्ता नहीं है और वह हट गए । उस के बाद

Samachar was an independent society acting on its own.

उस की इंडिपेंडेंस की सीमा कोई थी तो शायद इसलिए थी कि जितना खर्चा था वह सरकार से, सारा प्राप्त होता था और अभी भी हो रहा है । इसी स्थिति को हम चिरस्थायी नहीं करना चाहते । इसको हम बनाए नहीं रखना चाहते । किसी ने कहा उधर से शायद रवि ने ही कहा कि समाचार को विघटित कर के और फिर उन को रिसोर्सेज दे कर उस को नियंत्रित करने की योजना बन रही है । अब नियंत्रित करने की योजना ही बनानी थी तो आज जो स्थिति थी उसको बनाए रखना सब से अच्छा है, सरल है । एक दो नियंत्रित करना सब से सरल होता है ।

[श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी]

लेकिन सरकार की जो कमिटमेंट है वह कमिटमेंट फ्रीडम की है। दूसरी बात यह है कि फ्रीडम का मतलब यह भी है कि अखबार वाले और न्यूज एजेंसीज स्वयं फैसला करें कि कैसी न्यूज एजेंसी चाहते हैं। अगर वे सब लोग सर्वसम्मत हो कर हम से कोई एक बात कह देते तो शायद हम मान लेते। अगर सब लोग एक स्वर में कह देते, सारे जितने पत्रकार हैं, तो हम मान लेते। लेकिन पत्रकारों में बहुत शार्प डिविजन है। इतना शार्प डिवीजन है कि कुलदीप नैयर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद आप सब ने प्रतिक्रिया देखी और हर एक के ख्याल में आया होगा। There can be no unanimity on this view.

एक बात पर तो यूनानिमिटी हो ही सकती थी जैसा कि आया है कि Let them decide what will be the future course of action.

हम कहते कि नहीं, तुम दो बनाओ, एक बनाओ, तीन बनाओ, यह उपयुक्त नहीं है। हां, इतना जरूर है कि जिस रूप में समाचार बना है, जिन परिस्थितियों में बना है वह एक प्रकार की ज्यादती थी, एक प्रकार से विकृति थी, वह एक प्रकार से आपात स्थिति की उपज थी और हमारा दायित्व सीमित था कि उस विकृति को दूर किया जाय, पूर्व स्थिति लायी जाय। पूर्व स्थिति एक बार आ जाय तो हमने यह नहीं कहा है कि क्यों कि कम्पीटीशन जरूरी है इसलिए चार एजेंसीज होनी चाहिएं, हम ने यह नहीं कहा है कहीं पर भी हम ने यह कहा है कि If the news agencies come together and decide to cooperate they would be welcome to do so.

जो करना चाहें वह करें और सरकार का अपना जहां तक दृष्टिकोण है, वह भाषायी न्यूज एजेंसीज को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है। यह हम ने कहा है। सरकार का जहां तक दृष्टिकोण है यह जो नान-एलाइन्ड न्यूज पूल बना है वह अच्छा बना है, यह आगे बढ़ना चाहिए और उस में जो अब चार न्यूज एजेंसीज बनेंगी उन के भाग लेने में हम सहायता करेंगे। फिर सरकार की एक चिन्ता और थी और वह चिन्ता मैंने उसी समय व्यक्त की थी जब कमेटी बनाई थी कि समाचार के आने के कारण एम्प्लाइज को कुछ लाभ पहुंचा, ऐसा न हो कि जो नयी स्थिति आए उस में एम्प्लाइज को कुछ हानि हो जाय। इसीलिए हम ने सोचा कि हमारी कुछ जवाबदेही है इस मामले में और वह जवाबदेही हम निभा रहे हैं। हम ने यह घोषणा की है कि अगर यह समाचार पूर्व स्थिति में आ जाय तो सरकार इस काम में उन की सहायता करेगी और उन के एमाल्यूमेंट्स को प्रोटेक्ट करेगी।

श्री उग्रसेन : उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए।

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था के लिए भी हम सोच रहे हैं। चार एजेंसीज का एक ही दफ्तर है, तीन एजेंसीज ने दफ्तर छोड़ दिया तो उनको नया दफ्तर लेना होगा। इस प्रकार नये सिरे से आरम्भ करने के लिए उनको जरूर कुछ आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। उसकी व्यवस्था के लिए भी हमने कहा है कि हम करेंगे हम चाहते हैं कि न्यूज एजेंसीज अपनी पूर्व

स्थिति में आकर एक स्वास्थ दृष्टिकोण लेकर इस देश की प्रेस की रचना में जो एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका उनको निभानी है उसमें हम उनका पूरा सहयोग कर सकें ।

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: My last question is: What is the attitude of the Government towards those journalists, Indian and foreign, who suffered during the Emergency and withstood the pressure and all that? What is your attitude towards those journalists, because I feel they are not properly treated even now?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If you go back to *status quo*, what about those individuals who opposed the formation of Samachar and who were victimised? I want to know whether they would also get proper treatment from the Government.

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : यह जो बात है वह समाचार एजेंसीज के साथ लागू नहीं होती है लेकिन हमने अपनी ओर से अपनी सरकार में भी, जिनके ऊपर विक्टिमाईजेशन हुआ है उनको रि-इंस्टेट किया । जो प्राइवेट संस्थायें हैं उनको लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से निदेश गए हैं कि इस प्रकार से आपको करना चाहिए और समाचार एजेंसीज हैं, समाचार पत्र हैं उनसे भी हम अपेक्षा करते हैं कि इमरजेंन्सी के दिनों में जो ज्यादतियां हुई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में न्याय किया जाये । (व्यवधान) एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर्स जो प्रेस के खिलाफ थे या प्रेस को सीमित करने के संबंध में थे, एक्रिडिटेसन के संबंध में थे या फारेन जर्नलिस्ट्स के डिपोर्टेशन के संबंध में थे वह सब के सब रिवोक हो गए हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now there are some substitute motions. Shri S. Kundu has written saying that he wants to withdraw his substitute motion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (Shri S. Kundu): I seek leave of the House to withdraw my substitute motion No. 2.

Substitute motion No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav is not present here. I shall put his substitute motion No. 1 to vote.

Substitute motion No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Shri A. K. Roy's substitute motion No. 3 to vote.

Substitute motion No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath is not present here. I shall put his substitute motion No. 4 to vote.

Substitute motion No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Samar Guha is not present here. I shall put his substitute motion No. 5 to vote.

Substitute motion No. 5 was put and negatived.

श्री उग्र सेन (देवरिया) : मैं अपने सब्सीचूट मोशन को वापस लेना चाहता हूं ।

Substitute motion No. 7 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (Khalilabad): I seek leave of the House to withdraw my substitute motion No. 8.

Substitute motion No. 8 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Keshavrao Dhondge is not present here. I shall put his substitute motion No. 9 to vote.

Substitute motion No. 9 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Laxmi Narayan Nayak, do you want to withdraw your substitute Motion?

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : मैं अपने सब्स्टीचूट मोशन को वापस लेना चाहता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has Mr. Nayak the leave of the House to withdraw his substitute Motion?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Substitute motion No. 12 was, by leave, withdrawn.

18.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 16, 1977/Kartika 25, 1899 (Saka).

G MGIPND—M—2330 LS—12-12-77—900